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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: SUGAR.

## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

World sugar production for the current season is estimated at 27,642,000 short tons, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the estimated crop of 26,496,000 short tons harvested during 1924-25. The increase is mostly supplied by the cane sugar producing countries which this year report an estimated crop of 18,614,000 short tons as compared with 17,566,000 short tons last year. The estimated world production of beet sugar amounts to 9,028,000 short tons which is slightly larger than last year's crop of 8,930,000 short tons. The increase in beet sugar occurs in Europe and is almost entirely due to Russia's crop of 1,029,000 short tons, which is more than double the crop of 455,000 short tons produced last year. See page 444.

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## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Butter prices for the week ended March 26 continued on a parity with New York. British quotations showed little change from the preceding week, but Copenhagen showed some weakness. The Liverpool apple auctions of March 31 brought prices generally lower than for the preceding week. Supplies were generally ample, with demand moderate. Owing to the Easter holiday season, the usual reports covering the British and German pork markets have not been received. See pages 439, 442, 482 and 483.

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## GERMANY TO SUBSIDIZE GRAIN CORPORATION

The German Reichstag has passed a bill granting a loan of 30 million marks (\$7,150,000) to a German Grain Trading Company composed of farmers, fertilizer syndicates and others, according to a cable from W. A. Schenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The purpose of this company is to study ways and means to render German agriculture profitable and also to stabilize grain prices by buying, storing and selling German grain. Doubt is expressed whether the company can organize in time to affect grain prices before the next harvest.

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## C R O P P R O S P E C T S

## CEREALS CROPS

Argentine Corn

Warm weather continued over the principal corn growing sections of Argentina during the week ending March 29, with the temperature averaging 75 degrees or 8 degrees above normal. The rainfall has been rather light, the total for the week amounting to only .6 inches or .3 of an inch below normal, according to reports received by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Winter Crops

The outlook for the winter crops in Europe continues to be promising. Frank Henry, American Consul at Barcelona, reports that, unless something unforeseen happens, Spain expects a wheat crop large enough for the requirements of national consumption. Trade reports show that Italy has had rains which were beneficial to the growing crops, particularly in Apulia. A cable from the International Institute at Rome states that the condition of the wheat crop in the Punjab region of India has improved since previous reports, which were unfavorable. Light showers in the eastern and central parts of Algeria have been helpful to the cereal crops especially in the mountainous districts. Tunis needs more rain during April for a successful 1926 crop.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage of winter sowings, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Crop and country	Average :					Per cent
	1909-13	1924	1925	1926	1926	is of
	a/					1925
WHEAT	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent	
	acres	acres	acres	acres		
Total, 15 countries b/ c/	107,724	118,200	120,608	117,859	97.7	
RYE d/						
Total 11 countries e/	25,961	24,135	25,282	24,183	95.7	

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Estimates for earlier years given for comparison refer to winter acreage only where comparable statistics of winter seedings are available, in some of the minor producing countries where most of the crop is winter wheat and where abandonment is of little significance estimates of earlier years given for comparison are the final estimates of the total crop. c/ Includes Canada, United States, England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania and Finland. d/ Estimates of earlier years for comparison are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. e/ Includes Canada, United States, France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland and Italy.



## C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T I N U E D

## CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 41 countries .....	3,056,212	3,317,682	108.6
Estimates world total excluding Russia.....	3,098,000		
RYE			
Total, 27 countries.....	724,524	996,694	137.6
Estimated world total excluding Russia.....	743,000		
BARLEY			
Total, 37 countries.....	1,057,572	1,260,691	119.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia.....	1,207,000		
OATS			
Total, 35 countries.....	3,584,058	3,861,274	107.7
Estimated world total excluding Russia.....	3,675,000		
CORN			
Total, 17 countries.....	2,933,959	3,523,544	120.1
Estimated world total excluding Russia.....	3,213,000		

## SUGAR

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Total, 17 European countries and: United States previously reptg :	8,317,278	8,449,999	101.6
Estimated world total beet sugar:	8,930,093	9,028,300	101.1
CANE SUGAR			
Total, 9 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	13,413,308	14,558,129	108.5
United States revised.....	88,483	197,528	223.2
Union of South Africa revised....	161,253	269,000	166.8
Total 11 countries.....	13,663,544	15,024,657	110.0
Estimated world total cane sugar:	17,566,000	18,614,000	106.0

## COTTON

The cotton yield in Uganda is expected to be less than last year as the rain has been excessive, according to a radiogram from the International Institute of Agriculture. Deliveries in January and February were 8 per cent less than for the same period last year.

## CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

In Tanganyika planting has been delayed, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture.

During the last ten days of February preparation of the soil for planting in Brazil continued in the North and planting was active, especially in the northeast according to Vice Consul Dawson at Rio de Janeiro. The crop was promising except in Alagoas and parts of Sao Paulo, where the boll weevil had done some damage.

In Peru picking was well under way the first of March around Paita and the other coastal valleys of the northern provinces, according to Consul Mackinson at Callao, Lima. Considerable rain has fallen there but owing to the slow and difficult means of communication it is not known whether the crop has been materially damaged. In Lima, Lurin, Canete, Pisco and Ica valleys in Central Peru scattering reports have come in on falling buds and bolls, but the plants on the whole were in excellent condition. Picking is expected to start about the end of April, or a month earlier than usual. Pests are less evident than last year.

February weather conditions in Lower California, Mexico, were favorable for picking and the total ginnings for the five gins operating in the Mexicali district amounted to 79,503 bales at the end of the month, according to Consul Bohr at Mexicali. Unofficial estimates place the total crop in the Mexicali district at more than 80,000 bales. It is too early to make an estimate of the acreage for the new crop but new leases are being taken up and preparations are being made for planting a normal crop.

Unofficial estimates place the 1925-26 crop in Argentina as the largest on record, according to a cablegram from Commercial Attache MacKenzie at Buenos Aires. Higher freight rates and low prices however may reduce the amount finally picked.

## COTTON: Acreage and production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Percent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
AREA	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Regions previously reporting and unchanged.....	72,953	79,623	109.1
Estimated world total.....	79,500		
PRODUCTION	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	
Regions previously reporting and unchanged.....	23,618	26,588	112.6
Estimated world total.....	24,800	27,800	112.1

## THE FUTURE OF RAIN COTTON IN SUDAN

Southern Sudan is not an ideal area for cotton grown under rainfall conditions, owing to the shortness of the rainy season and to the uncertain distribution of the annual rainfall, according to Consul Holaday at Manchester, quoting from an article by Professor Wardle in The Textile Mercury.

Experiments have shown, however, that American long staple varieties can be grown successfully in the central and southern provinces, warranting the establishment of cotton cultivation and thus enabling these areas to obtain a surplus of income over expenditure available for development schemes. Professor Wardle stated that he was doubtful whether Egyptian cotton could be grown as a rain crop on a commercial scale. It was tried in Uganda some years ago and was a failure, and if Uganda could not grow it, the Sudan could not.

The Sudan has been catering to the fine spinner, but Professor Wardle saw no reason why the Sudan should not try to supply the spinner of coarser staple, as the bigger yield would compensate for the lower market. The yield per acre was very low, the average being between 150 lbs. to 300 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. This low yield is due chiefly to primitive methods of cultivation.

Prospects for the future are very encouraging in spite of problems concerning staple varieties, dates of sowing, interference of cotton with food crop, provisions of transport and ginning facilities, and the apathy of the native tribes. The ultimate limit of acreage under rain cotton still depends upon the extent to which road and rail communication between districts and ginneries can be developed.

The quality and quantity of the labor available in the center provinces is fairly good, but in the northern provinces labor is very unsatisfactory, states Professor Wardle. He estimates the limit of production as a maximum of about one bale to four inhabitants. This year the production of rain cotton should be about 15,000 bales, according to the writer.

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## BUTTER PRICES IN EUROPEAN MARKETS CONTINUE ON PARITY WITH NEW YORK

Little change outside of Copenhagen was shown in the butter quotations cabled April 1, from principal European butter markets. The Copenhagen market (quoted as of Wednesday, March 31 on account of holidays following), was reported as weak and the official quotation was 310 kroner per 100 kg., equivalent to 36.8 cents per lb., against 326 Kr. or 38.8 cents a week earlier. London prices, however, were practically unchanged on all descriptions, although the market was characterized as quiet. Danish in London at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$  was practically the same as 92 score in New York at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Australian and New Zealand butter is subject to considerable stabilizing influence by the Export Control Boards, and prices for these descriptions have remained for several weeks practically unchanged. A detailed comparative statement of quotations as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioner appears on page 483.

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## CORRECTION

On page 407 of Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 13, March 29, 1926, there appears a table entitled "WHEAT: Exports from the United States by classes and percentages, 1920-1925". The figures for exports by classes for 1925 should be read as applying to the eight months period July 1 - February 28, 1925-26, and not to a twelve months period. The year in each case is the fiscal year ending June 30.

## L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L N E W S

Cattle and Beef

AUSTRALIA EXPECTS SMALLER BEEF SLAUGHTER: Freezing establishments have opened considerably later this year than usual according to the Pastoral Review. One of the works began killing on February 15. None of the Brisbane establishments were expected to commence slaughtering until the first week in March which is nearly two months later than last year. This late opening may be partly attributed to the late season. It is believed that slaughterings will be smaller than last year on account of the late opening. In 1925 the slaughterings in Queensland aggregated 552,000 head of cattle. Even with favorable climatic conditions in the future, however, it seems likely the decrease will be approximately 20% or perhaps more. Unfavorable conditions might cause a falling off of 50 per cent.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS IN CANADA: Stocks of all kinds of meat in cold storage on March 1, 1926 were less than for the same date of 1925 and also for the five year average ending March 1. Pork stocks dropped to almost one half what they were on March 1, 1925. Beef stocks dropped from 17,409,000 to 11,232,000 pounds. Veal stocks amounted to a little over half what they were in 1925. Mutton and lamb show a decrease of 1,156,000. Detailed figures will be found on page 480.

CONDITION OF SPANISH LIVESTOCK SATISFACTORY: Reports from agronomic agents located in the fifty provinces of Spain indicate that the livestock is in generally satisfactory condition states Consul Henry stationed at Barcelona. There has been abundant pasturage and owing to the large grain yields in 1925 there was ample feed stored for their use during the winter. No shortage occurred as in the winter of 1924-25. It is reported from Vigo that there is a decreased demand in the interior of Spain for livestock from that district on account of importation of frozen meat from Argentina. At Madrid and Barcelona there appears to be a scarcity of meat which is relatively high in price and it is reported that certain wholesale butchers of Barcelona are now contemplating importing live cattle from the United States.



## L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L N E W S C O N T ' D

Sheep and wool

FINAL 1925-26 WOOL SALE AT WELLINGTON: The last and final sale of wool at Wellington for the 1925-26 selling campaign closed on March 29 with prices for the best grades ranging from 7¢ below to 5¢ above those of the previous sale. Quotations on some lots of Merinos and Fine Cross-breds were as high as 5¢ a pound above the highest point of the previous auction but some lots of these grades sold at from 2¢ to 7¢ a pound below the lowest level of the preceding sale. Fine crossbreds sold from par to 3¢ a pound below the prices of the previous sale. Quotations on most of the other grades remained about the same. The wool offered was of good quality and competition throughout was keen and well sustained.

WELLINGTON WOOL SALES: Range of prices quoted at the 5 sales of 1925-26 season.

Grade	: November 16: : 1925	: December 11-12, : 1925	: January 22-23, : 1926	: February 27, Mar. 1: : 1926	: March 27-29, : 1926
	: Cents per : pound	: Cents per : pound	: Cents per : pound	: Cents per : pound	: Cents per : pound
Merino .....	32-49	26-45	---	36-51	34-56
Fine Half bred....	32-40	24-36	24-36	34-41	27-46
Medium Half bred :	30-40	22-34	24-32	29-39	27-39
Coarse Half bred :	24-38	20-30	20-32	24-36	24-36
Fine cross bred :	22-36	14-28	20-32	22-39	22-36
Medium Cross bred :	22-34	---	18-32	22-36	19-34
Coarse Cross bred :	14-28	14-26	14-30	29-31	22-31
Low Cross bred ....	---	---	14-24	19-29	22-29
Lambs .....	---	---	---	14-41	22-36
Hoggets .....	24-38	18-32	---	---	---
Pieces.....	---	---	---	12-36	---

Sources: Cabled by Consul Hudson at Wellington at close of sales.

FEED SHORTAGE IN NEW ZEALAND: The shortage of grass and failure of the rape and turnip crops in parts of North Island will considerably affect the supply of fat lambs for the freezing works. There will be tens of thousands of lambs that will not come to the works this season according to the Pastoral Review. Hawkes Bay and the Wairarapa are likely to be short in their supplies as large numbers of stock have had to be sent out of these districts on account of scarcity of feed. Conditions are generally better in South Island. Much depends upon the weather as to how supplies of fats for the works are going to keep up. It is reported from Auckland, North Island, that the weight and quality of the lambs are better than was expected while the South Island lambs are generally well grown.

## LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D.

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FAVORABLE LAMBING EXPECTED IN ENGLAND AND WALES: Prospects for the lambing season are generally favorable the ewes being in fair condition on the whole, but they have needed much dry feeding to maintain their condition, according to the Agricultural Market Report of March 12. So far the number of lambs born appears to have been about normal and they are generally strong and healthy. Lambing was finished in many parts of the southwestern countries by the end of February. Hill ewes are in good condition and lambing prospects among these flocks are mostly favorable.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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LIVERPOOL APPLE PRICES DROP FURTHER: All barreled stock and practically all boxed offerings of apples at the Liverpool auctions of March 31 brought prices under those of the preceding week, according to cabled advices from Edwin Smith, fruit specialist in Europe for the Department of Agriculture. Supplies were liberal to excessive, with demand generally moderate. The condition of most arrivals was described as variable, with New York Baldwins in generally poor condition. Washington Winesaps, in excessive supply, continued to meet a slow demand, although their condition was generally good. The smaller sizes of that variety were the only offerings to show any gain over the prices of last week. See page 482.

TASMANIAN APPLE CROP BELOW NORMAL: The 1925-26 apple crop of Tasmania, which accounts for about 75 per cent of the Australasian apple shipments, is put at some 3,000,000 bushels or 75 per cent of normal, according to consul Coates at Melbourne. Exports from Tasmania for the season now beginning are expected to reach about 1,500,000 boxes out of a total for Australia of 2,750,000 boxes. First shipments are expected in Great Britain around April 15.

GERMANY HEAVIEST BUYER OF YUGOSLAV PRUNES: From 20 to 30 per cent of the total value of Yugoslav dried prune exports for the three months November-January 1925-26 has been taken by Germany, according to G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna. Italy has been the next most important buyer, according to the Commissioner's figures as tabulated below:

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D.

PRUNES: Exports from Yugoslavia, November - January,  
1925-26, total volume and approximate percentage  
distribution by value

Item	November	December	January
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Total Export .....	18,491,560	10,601,240	6,567,920
Approximate percentage distribution, basis of value.	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Germany.....	27	20	30
Italy.....	22	18	26
Czechoslovakia.....	12	16	
Austria.....			13
Others.....	39	46	31
Total.....	100	100	100

G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Onions to the extent of 50,756 bags, or about 101,500 bushels, left Egypt for the United States during the period March 18 to 27, according to cabled information received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Geist at Alexandria. The above figures include 39,500 bags on board the S.S. "Adriatic", which sailed March 26 and is due in New York April 12. Total quantities now afloat for the United States from Egypt amount to 98,231 bags, or approximately 196,500 bushels. Those figures include the shipments previously noted which were due to arrive April 6 and 7, in addition to the shipments expected on or about April 12. The Egyptian market is reported as still firm with prices standing at \$2.67 c.i.f. New York.

POTATO SHIPMENTS FROM PRICE EDWARD ISLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA: Large orders for seed potatoes are being received at Price Edward Island from the New England and Southern States and shipments will soon go forward according to Consul Bernard Gotlieb. Car shortages and freight congestion at the car ferry terminals are delaying shipments somewhat. Although potatoes are still being shipped to Cuba, by way of St. John, the excellent Cuban crop is curtailing that trade considerably. All the fertilizer required by the Potato Growers' Association for the 1926 season has been purchased in the United States. This will be shipped from Baltimore direct to Charlottetown by boat. Potatoes were the outstanding feature of the crop year in Nova Scotia, according to Consul G. R. Willson, Yarmouth. The district produced a fair crop, the yield being a little below normal, due to scab and rot caused by wet weather. Prices reached \$2.00 per bushel. The greater part of the yield was disposed of locally but some were shipped to the United States.



## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

World sugar production for the current season is estimated at 27,642,000 short tons, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the estimated crop of 26,496,000 short tons harvested during 1924-25. The increase is mostly supplied by the cane sugar producing countries which this year report an estimated crop of 18,614,000 short tons as compared with 17,566,000 short tons last year. The estimated world production of beet sugar amounts to 9,028,000 short tons which is slightly larger than last year's crop of 8,930,000 short tons. The increase in beet sugar occurs in Europe and is almost entirely due to Russia's crop of 1,029,000 short tons, which is more than double the crop of 455,000 short tons produced last year.

Figures are not available on world carryover but the carryover at the beginning of the present sugar seasons in 6 European countries, United States refining ports and at all ports in Cuba amounted to 1,185,000 short tons as compared with 624,000 short tons at the beginning of the 1924-25 campaign. Last year, however, the carryover in these countries was low, so the higher figure for 1925-26 does not indicate a heavy piling up of stocks. Java and India are the two most important countries for which carryover figures are lacking. The increase shown in stocks this year is partly accounted for by the increase of nearly 300,000 tons in Cuba alone. Another important factor is that United Kingdom stocks at the beginning of the 1925-26 season were well above the low stocks of a year before.

For consumption also complete statistics are not available. Last year consumption in 10 European countries, the United States and Cuba apparently kept pace with the increase in known world supply as indicated by world production plus stocks in eight countries. Consumption in these countries increased 14.5 per cent over the previous year while the known supply increased 14.7 per cent. (See tables on pages 447 and 448).

Reports so far of the disposition of this season's crop seem to indicate that Europe is increasing her consumption to meet the increase in the world's crop. Licht estimates that in the first five months of the present campaign six European countries have consumed 4 per cent more sugar than in the same period last year. He also states that Italy, which is not included in the above group consumed 7 per cent more sugar so far this year than in the same period of 1924-25.

For the United States, imports for the 6 months, September to February, of the current season were nearly 13 per cent greater than during the same period last year. While all of this increase has been in the new United States production year, some of it has been sugar of the previous Cuban sugar year. For the three months December to February the imports of foreign sugar into the United States has been nearly 15 per cent greater than during that period last year. It is a question how much of this increase has been actually consumed and how much is to be found in accumulations in the hands of wholesalers and retailers. If much of it represents accumulations of wholesalers and retailers, as is probably the case, it cannot be expected that takings will continue to be so heavy for the remainder of the season.

## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

Cuba has not been moving her 1925-26 crop as fast as usual. Arrivals at ports up to March 13 were slightly less than they had been up to that time last year and exports were 20 per cent below last year according to Himely. Some trade reports view the situation as an indication that the Cuban crop may not be as large as the early estimates indicated.

A few scattered reports in regard to the 1926-27 crop have been received which in most cases point to decreased rather than increased production. Java, in spite of an increased cane acreage, expects a decrease from the crop of the season just closing due to the severe drought previously reported; the drought was most severely felt in east Java where over 50% of the crop is normally produced. The Java sugar season usually begins in May or June and extends through November. In Hawaii the weather is stated to be unfavorable to the coming season's crop. Reports from other cane sugar countries, where the season corresponds with that of Java, do not indicate much of any change from 1925-26. The Union of South Africa suffered from a severe drought during November and December. It appeared, however, that the coming crop had not been damaged to any extent because of the previous heavy rains, according to a report of January 11, 1926 from Consul Harry M. Lakin at Durban. A later trade report indicated that the drought continued through January. The Consul states that it is not the general desire to increase production at the present time since increased production would be for export and the export price is much less than that obtained for sugar sold in South Africa.

Among European countries, according to a trade report of February 11, Germany and Czechoslovakia are expected to reduce their acreages devoted to sugar beets. Slight increases are expected in France and Russia while a considerable increase is expected in Italy. In that country contracts between growers and factories have already been agreed upon. Next year's sugar acreage in Poland is likely to be reduced as a result of the poor prices received for export sugar, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner J. L. Cochrane at Warsaw. Netherlands reports in a trade paper that, in spite of a reduction of nearly 30% in the price of sugar beets no decrease in acreage is expected. Austria expects an increase in sugar beet acreage of about 50%, as previously reported. In Great Britain the acreage already under contract for sugar beets in 1926 is officially estimated at 128,500 acres as compared with 54,750 acres in 1925, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner J. C. Speaks Jr. at London. The 1926 beet crop of Sweden will probably result in an underproduction because of disagreement between growers and manufacturers as to sugar beet prices, according to Vice Consul W. O. Jones at Malmo. The Vice Consul states that government intervention may become necessary in order to avoid a serious shortage of beets as the farmers have threatened not to sow their beet seed unless the local sugar company complies with their demands.



## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

It is not yet known how much the European acreage will be affected by the increases in tariffs on imported sugars which have gone into effect in several of the European countries. During the past year, Belgium, Italy, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Finland, Poland, Rumania and Switzerland have increased the tariff on imported sugar while Germany has substituted a definite tariff for the complicated system of import and export licenses formerly in effect. Increased agitation for protection is said to be still prevailing in the high-cost producing countries of Europe and still higher duties may be expected in some countries. An increase in the Austrian import duty has been decided upon, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attache Baldwin at Vienna. Sugar beet growers in Germany are seeking higher tariff barriers, with growers and manufacturers finding it very difficult to meet financial obligations due to the low cost of sugar and the increasing costs of production. In Italy sugar factories are also urging an increase in duties.

SUGAR: Stocks at the beginning of the sugar campaign in specified countries 1922 to 1925

Country	Date	1922	1923	1924	1925
		Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States refining ports.....	September 1:	260,281:	220,243:	241,828:	251,692
Cuba, all ports.....	December 1:	52,381:	37,791:	49,655:	335,069
Europe -					
Germany.....	September 1:	106,089:	173,659:	76,158:	89,960
Czechoslovakia.....	October 1:	6,510:	10,180:	7,513:	39,175
France.....	September 1:	58,243:	76,911:	60,965:	82,390
Belgium.....	September 1:	25,648:	28,650:	16,077:	39,113
United Kingdom.....	October 1:	321,000:	287,300:	159,300:	329,500
Netherlands.....	September 1:	58,055:	18,317:	12,608:	17,793
Poland.....	October 1:	no data:	5,828:	16,587:	382
Total above countries.....		888,207:	853,056:	624,104:	1,184,692

UNITED STATES - Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, September 4, 1924.

CUBA - Himely, Revista Azucarera, November 29, 1924, November 28, 1925. GERMANY - Vierteljahrs Hefte 11, 1925, page 40. Wirtschaft und Statistik I, October Heft, 1925, page 627. CZECHOSLOVAKIA - Consular Report, No. 9876, October 6, 1923; Consular Report No. 18203, December 5, 1924; Deutsche Zuckerindustries January 3, 1926, page 37. FRANCE - See Foreign Crops and Markets April 2, 1924, page 283. Refined: Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, January 9, 1926, page 15. Raw; Licht, November 23, 1925. POLAND - La Sucrerie Belge, January 15, 1926, page 175. Licht, October 30, 1925, page 3. UNITED KINGDOM - Czarnikow, Ltd., September 17, 1925, page 15; January 14, 1926, page 8. BELGIUM - Licht, September 30, 1924, page 3; September 30, 1925, page 4.



## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Production, stocks, trade and consumption in Europe; years ending August 31, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25, as reported by F. O. Licht of Magdeburg

Item	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25 <u>a/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Production.....	3,526,218	3,478,303	5,006,876
Imports.....	3,062,046	2,976,856	3,321,924
Stocks September 1 .....	611,622	723,215	441,713
Total.....	7,199,886	7,178,375	8,770,513
Stocks end of August.....	728,938	439,818	681,259
Deliveries.....	6,470,948	6,738,557	8,089,254
Exports.....	1,149,133	1,858,397	2,526,854
Consumption.....	5,321,815	4,880,160	5,562,400

a/ See table below for details.

SUGAR: Production, stocks, trade and consumption in specified countries of Europe for the year ending August 31, 1925.

Item	Germany	Czecho- slovakia	France	Belgium	Nether- lands	England	Total
	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons
Production.....	1,737	1,554	912	441	363	---	5,007
Imports.....	141	---	423	79	333	2,341	3,322
Stocks Sept. 1....	77	20	61	16	13	255	442
Total.....	1,955	1,574	1,397	536	713	2,596	8,771
Stocks end of August.....	91	83	82	39	18	368	681
Deliveries.....	1,864	1,491	1,314	497	696	2,223	8,089
Exports.....	386	1,078	278	270	415	100	2,527
Consumption.....	1,478	413	1,036	227	281	2,128	5,562

SUGAR: Consumption in specified European countries for five months September to January, 1923-24 to 1925-26.

Year	Germany	Czecho- slovakia	France	Belgium	Nether- lands	England	Total
	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh.tons	1,000 sh. tons	1,000 sh. tons
1923-24.....	413	173	398	80	104	780	1,953
1924-25.....	635	182	445	87	108	786	2,243
1925-26.....	641	184	476	86	105	838	2,331

Source: F. O. Licht, Monthly Report Feb. 26, 1926.

## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Consumption in the principal countries of Europe, 1915-16 to 1924-25

Country	: 1915-16 :	1916-17 :	1917-18 :	1918-19 :	1919-20 :	1920-21 :	1921-22 :	1922-23 :	1923-24 :	1924-25 :
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :
	: s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :	s. ton :
United Kingdom a/	1,279	989	851	1,454	1,036	1,408	1,797	1,647	1,751	1,863
France.....	113	701	673	457	908	616	846	901	877	1,036
Belgium.....	103	85	121	127	150	142	174	180	169	227
Netherlands.....	118	136	154	192	227	230	260	254	246	281
Germany.....	2,044	1,542	1,769	1,604	1,015	1,284	1,583	1,633	1,088	1,478
Czechoslovakia b/	691	687	462	324	377	351	341	338	399	430
Italy.....	262	182	194	196	273	150	346	324	344	333
Spain.....	173	121	134	160	172	215	194	182	219	234
Rumania.....	41	16	8	3	23	53	63	101	101	91
Sweden c/	161	129	129	186	210	186	202	191	224	
Poland.....						128	143	197	202	279
Denmark c/	150	122	136	148	139	148	175	163	170	
Switzerland d/			147	209	215	193	203	192	225	
Total above cos.,										
excl. Poland, Sweden:										
Denmark, Switzerland:	4,824	4,459	4,366	4,517	4,181	4,449	5,604	5,610	5,194	5,973
United States e/	3,974	4,219	4,037	4,371	4,817	5,243	5,590	5,900	5,656	6,437

Compiled from statistics published in the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Jan. 7, 1926 and Czarnikow Ltd., January 14, 1926, with figures added for Poland taken from Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, for Denmark from Statistiske Efterretninger and for the United States as compiled in the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. a/ Figures for the United Kingdom are for the calendar years 1916 to 1925 in refined value. b/ Statistics for 1915-16 and 1916-17 are for the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. c/ Figures for the calendar years 1916 to 1924. d/ Calendar years 1918 to 1924. e/ Available for consumption. No account taken of stocks.

SUGAR: World production, stocks at beginning of sugar season and consumption of sugar in specified countries, 1922-23 to 1924-25

Item	: 1922-23 :	1923-24 :	: Per cent :	: Per cent :	: Per cent :
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	: of pre- :	: of pre- :	: of pre- :
	: sh. tons :	sh. tons :	: ced. Year :	: ced. Yr. :	: ced. Yr. :
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	: Per :	: Per :	: Per :
	: sh. tons :	sh. tons :	: cent :	: cent :	: cent :
World prod.....	20,714	22,773	109.9	26,483	116.3
Stocks, begin. of					
season a/ Cuba,					
U.S. refin. ports:					
& 6 Eu. co's b/	888	853	96.0	624	73.2
World prod. &					
stocks in above					
co's.....	21,602	23,626	109.4	27,107	114.7
Cons. in U.S., Cuba:					
& 10 Eu. co's c/	11,875	11,220	94.5	12,846	114.5

a/ See table page 447. b/ Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, United Kingdom and Netherlands. c/ See table above.



## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14,  
annual 1922-23 to 1925-26.

(Beet sugar in terms of raw sugar)

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 a/	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26 Preliminary
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
Canada b/	11,782:	16,995:	22,400:	48,733: c/	41,000
United States b/	655,000:	726,000:	947,000:	1,172,000:	962,000
Total North America...	666,782:	742,995:	969,400:	1,220,733:	1,003,000
<b>EUROPE</b>					
England..... d/	3,084: c/	7,852: c/	14,875: c/	29,745: c/	56,300
Sweden.....	153,739:	79,472:	164,716:	148,819:	225,600
Denmark.....	127,091:	98,949:	114,684:	149,730:	193,000
Netherlands b/	246,341:	276,276:	250,844:	352,439: c/	347,000
Belgium.....	278,837:	292,534:	326,273:	434,851:	397,000
France b/	807,887:	522,265:	623,735:	879,823:	791,000
Spain.....	115,727:	172,492:	180,633:	282,764: c/	248,000
Italy.....	208,675: b/	307,143: b/	362,495: b/	459,300: b/	172,000
Switzerland.....	3,784:	6,757:	6,395:	6,614:	7,000
Germany..... e/	2,304,268:	1,603,933:	1,263,455:	1,740,046:	1,745,600
Austria.....	79,528:	26,963:	52,999:	83,159: c/	86,000
Czechoslovakia.....	1,221,274:	811,297:	1,104,742:	1,572,807:	1,681,000
Hungary.....	175,783:	90,259:	136,073:	222,864:	243,000
Yugoslavia.....	41,459:	36,933:	46,015:	140,414:	64,000
Bulgaria.....	4,376:	19,821:	31,487:	44,530:	f/
Rumania..... g/	88,245:	55,357:	81,857:	96,607: c/	114,200
Poland.....	702,626: b/	347,340: b/	456,799: b/	605,502: b/	619,800
Finland.....	f/	1,562:	518: c/	667:	2,300
Union of Sov. Soc. Republic.....	1,557,114:	230,830:	415,695:	454,759:	1,029,100
Total Europe...	8,119,838:	4,988,035:	5,634,290:	7,705,440:	8,021,900
Australia.....	1,030:	3,118:	3,919: c/	3,920: c/	3,379
Estimated world total					
beet sugar h/:	8,787,650:	5,734,148:	6,607,609:	8,930,093:	9,028,300

Continued -



## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14,  
1922-23 to 1925-26, cont'd.  
(Cane sugar - raw)

Country	Average : 1909-10 to : 1913-14	: 1922-23	: 1923-24	: 1924-25	: 1925-26 Preliminary
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.....	310,837	i/ 295,095	i/ 162,023	i/ 88,483	i/ 197,528
Hawaii.....	567,495	537,000	691,000	775,000	c/ 723,000
Porto Rico.....	363,474	379,172	447,570	660,000	596,000
Virgin Islands.....	9,613	1,951	2,646	8,047	8,000
Central America:					
Honduras.....	- - -	c/ 19,000	c/ 25,000	c/ 24,563	- - -
Costa Rica.....	2,791	c/ 9,000	c/ 9,000	c/ 8,000	- - -
Guatemala.....	8,998	14,507	28,177	26,896	c/ 28,000
Nicaragua.....	3,742	12,400	11,000	35,800	22,000
Salvador.....	j/ 18,084	22,000	c/ 18,000	22,000	- - -
Panama.....	- - -	6,572	5,480	6,084	- - -
Mexico.....	163,388	164,616	185,568	c/ 185,050	c/ 196,000
West Indies:					
British -					
Antigua.....	12,919	14,046	8,803	c/ 16,388	c/ 17,000
Barbadoes.....	27,788	c/ 58,811	c/ 48,900	c/ 55,233	c/ 50,232
Jamaica.....	23,856	43,735	c/ 37,443	c/ 47,700	45,000
St. Christopher.....	13,252	c/ 12,025	c/ 11,420	c/ 17,696	c/ 15,000
Trinidad and Tobago..	51,275	46,613	58,290	c/ 77,983	c/ 62,000
Cuba.....	2,287,052	4,083,483	4,606,223	5,812,068	5,927,840
Dominican Republic.....	104,664	206,270	c/ 255,855	c/ 345,492	c/ 418,920
Haiti.....	k/	c/ 10,967	c/ 6,500	c/ 9,274	c/ 15,000
French West Indies:					
Guadeloupe.....	40,810	27,000	30,900	c/ 44,790	c/ 45,000
Martinique.....	42,782	25,279	c/ 19,163	c/ 53,754	c/ 50,000
Total North and Central America reporting for all periods 1909-13 to 1925-26.....	4,031,945	5,932,970	6,611,431	8,259,654	8,416,520
EUROPE AND ASIA					
Spain.....	17,059	9,319	8,445	9,043	c/ 10,000
India l/.....	2,649,480	3,410,000	3,715,000	2,854,000	3,274,000
Formosa.....	192,299	391,724	507,888	532,823	558,275
Japan.....	75,718	88,147	86,127	- - -	- - -
Java.....	1,512,569	1,989,170	1,980,653	2,201,368	c/ 2,531,126
Philippine Islands.....	294,380	475,325	529,091	c/ 679,000	c/ 476,000
Total Europe and Asia reporting for all periods 1909- 13 to 1925-26.....	4,665,787	6,275,538	6,741,077	6,276,234	6,849,401

continued -

## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14,  
annual 1922-23 to 1925-26, cont'd.  
(Cane sugar - raw - cont'd)

Country	Average : : 1909-10 to : : 1913-14 a/:	1922-23 :	1923-24 :	1924-25 :	1925-26 :
SOUTH AMERICA	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:
Argentina.....	193,853:	238,603:	282,476:	274,127 :	432,968
Brazil.....	m/ 332,813:	839,240:	881,764:	916,543 :	c/ 840,000
Guiana.....	:	:	:	:	:
British.....	m/ 112,312:	101,649:	102,796:c/	101,779 :	114,000
Dutch.....	13,235:	13,146:	12,991:	9,996 :c/	11,000
Paraguay.....	1,363:	1,983:c/	1,937:c/	3,400 :	- - -
Peru.....	202,518:	347,531:	340,645:	345,025 :c/	297,000
Total South American	:	:	:	:	:
countries reporting	:	:	:	:	:
for all periods	:	:	:	:	:
1909-13 to 1925-26....	854,731:	1,540,169:	1,620,672:	1,647,470 :	1,694,968
AFRICA	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt.....	67,127:	105,829:	79,608:	88,203 :c/	120,000
Mauritius.....	233,671:	254,340:	222,169:	247,698 :c/	227,000
Union of So. Africa.....	88,165:	159,362:	203,350:c/	161,253 :c/	269,000
Portuguese East Africa...	26,460:	55,829:c/	63,168:c/	49,591 :c/	78,000
Reunion.....	41,653:	44,474:	48,954:c/	58,666 :c/	45,000
Total Africa.....	457,076:	620,334:	617,249:	605,411 :	739,000
OCEANIA	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	216,331:	343,129:	320,324:	486,232 :c/	592,000
Fiji.....	84,629:	51,277:	40,036:	71,477 :c/	101,000
Total Oceania.....	300,960:	394,406:	360,360:	557,709 :	693,000
Total world cane sugar	:	:	:	:	:
production in countries	:	:	:	:	:
reporting all periods :	:	:	:	:	:
1909-13 to 1925-26....	10,310,499:	14,763,417:	15,950,839:	17,346,478 :	18,392,889
Estimated world total	:	:	:	:	:
cane sugar h/.....	10,464,000:	14,980,000:	16,165,000:	17,566,000 :	18,614,000
Total world cane and	:	:	:	:	:
beet sugar production :	:	:	:	:	:
in countries reporting :	:	:	:	:	:
all periods 1909-13 to :	:	:	:	:	:
1925-26.....	19,098,149:	20,497,565:	22,558,448:	26,276,571 :	27,421,168

continued -



## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14,  
annual 1922-23 to 1925-26, cont'd.  
(Cane sugar - raw - cont'd)

Country	: Average : 1909-10 to : 1913-14 a/	: 1922-23	: 1923-24	: 1924-25	: 1925-26
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons
Estimated world total	:	:	:	:	:
beet and cane sugar	: 19,252,000:	20,714,000:	22,773,000:	26,496,000:	27,642,000
n/	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated. a/ Where changes in boundary have occurred averages are estimates for territory within present boundaries. b/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. c/ Unofficial estimate. d/ Two year average. e/ One year only, 1912-13. According to statistics of the German Sugar Association the 1912-13 sugar production was greater than any other year. f/ No sugar produced. g/ Four year average. h/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. i/ Louisiana only. j/ One year only. k/ Too small to report. l/ The figures quoted are the production of gur, a low grade of sugar which is mostly consumed by the natives. There are 23 modern factories in India which make sugar direct from cane. These factories produced 38,000 short tons refined sugar in 1924-25 as compared with 43,000 short tons in 1923-24. The decrease according to the Secretary of the Sugar Bureau was due to inadequate supply of raw material and the higher price of gur which induced the peasants to prefer making gur to selling cane to factories. m/ Three year average.

Trend of world sugar production.

In the twenty years 1895-1914, the estimated world production of sugar increased from 10 million short tons to more than 20 million short tons. The world war checked this increase and for the crop year 1919-20 production fell to less than 18 million short tons. From the close of the war, however, production again increased rapidly, each years world crop being larger than that of the year before. By 1924-25 the estimated world crop was 26-1/2 million short tons which was increased again to 27-1/2 million short tons in 1925-26. It is interesting to note that if the average yearly increase in world production from 1895-96 to 1914-15 of 530,000 short tons a year, had been maintained, the world crop of 1924-25 would have been 26 million short tons and that of 1925-26, over 26-1/2 million short tons. But this increase over pre-war production has been in cane sugar. The production of beet sugar since the war has not yet equalled that of the record year of 1912-13, while cane sugar production in 1925-26 was 63 per cent greater than in the record pre-war year.



INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

SUGAR, RAW, CANE AND BEET: World production 1895 - 1925

Year a/	:Production:				: Three chief producing countries		
	: in co's. : Est.world :		Total :				
	: reporting : totals, :		Europe, :				
	: all years : preliminary: beet :		Cuba :	India b/ :	Java c/ :		
: 1895-1925 :		: sugar :					
	: Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons	
1895-96 .....	7,212,170:	10,137,000:	4,525,383:	252,248:	:	628,021	
1896-97.....	7,895,561:	10,793,000:	5,080,336:	237,497:	:	575,263	
1897-98 .....	8,078,190:	10,975,000:	5,159,695:	342,208:	:	623,223	
1898-99.....	8,205,295:	11,047,000:	5,164,820:	375,948:	2,325,382:	799,200	
1899-1900 ...	8,861,565:	11,461,000:	5,724,366:	336,082:	2,083,206:	840,445	
1900-01.....	9,920,391:	12,996,000:	6,234,286:	712,159:	2,549,958:	820,394	
1901-02.....	11,312,649:	14,153,000:	6,946,921:	952,203:	2,265,173:	885,957	
1902-03.....	10,357,787:	13,108,000:	5,849,664:	1,118,738:	2,135,598:	988,906	
1903-04.....	10,614,314:	13,362,000:	6,113,550:	1,165,055:	2,096,624:	1,041,451	
1904-05.....	10,113,474:	13,183,000:	5,005,881:	1,302,849:	2,429,000:	1,162,974	
1905-06.....	12,594,593:	15,265,000:	7,373,788:	1,320,199:	1,932,600:	1,145,486	
1906-07.....	12,663,535:	15,942,000:	7,094,557:	1,598,994:	2,469,900:	1,177,034	
1907-08.....	12,250,253:	15,378,000:	6,953,836:	1,077,393:	2,292,500:	1,333,967	
1908-09.....	13,057,269:	16,013,000:	6,917,740:	1,694,965:	2,097,600:	1,368,930	
1909-10.....	13,281,591:	16,784,000:	6,607,324:	2,020,871:	2,480,700:	1,368,755	
1910-11.....	14,961,161:	18,777,000:	8,416,291:	1,661,465:	2,587,100:	1,411,275	
1911-12.....	13,885,475:	17,824,000:	6,636,123:	2,123,502:	2,744,900:	1,616,599	
1912-13.....	16,299,155:	20,263,000:	8,885,767:	2,719,961:	2,861,500:	1,550,274	
1913-14.....	16,987,369:	20,913,000:	8,725,501:	2,909,460:	2,573,200:	1,615,944	
1914-15.....	16,680,421:	20,753,000:	8,099,430:	2,921,984:	2,736,000:	1,548,668	
1915-16.....	14,496,093:	18,985,000:	5,849,814:	3,398,385:	2,949,000:	1,454,030	
1916-17.....	13,922,308:	18,664,000:	4,619,013:	3,421,597:	3,093,000:	1,796,558	
1917-18.....	14,838,179:	20,261,000:	4,817,219:	3,889,966:	3,839,000:	2,008,521	
1918-19.....	14,122,476:	18,380,000:	3,611,861:	4,490,902:	2,752,000:	1,960,118	
1919-20.....	13,025,076:	17,801,000:	2,868,402:	4,183,676:	3,404,000:	1,472,796	
1920-21.....	14,859,487:	19,469,000:	4,104,065:	4,406,413:	2,825,000:	1,681,338	
1921-22.....	15,742,572:	20,482,000:	4,386,053:	4,517,470:	2,928,000:	1,853,357	
1922-23.....	15,572,805:	20,714,000:	4,988,035:	4,083,483:	3,410,000:	1,989,170	
1923-24.....	16,965,741:	22,772,000:	5,634,290:	4,606,223:	3,715,000:	1,980,653	
1924-25.....	21,110,598:	26,483,000:	7,705,440:	5,812,068:	2,341,000:	2,201,363	
1925-26 pre-							
liminary...	21,991,114:	27,656,000:	8,021,900:	5,927,840:	3,274,000:	2,531,126	

a/ Figures are for the crop years 1895-96 to 1925-26 for the countries in which the sugar harvesting season begins in the autumn months and is completed during the following calendar year, except in the case of cane sugar producing countries where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1895 to 1925. b/ The figures quoted are the production of gur a low grade of sugar which is mostly consumed by the natives. c/ All grades of sugar reduced to terms of head sugar, except for the years 1895-96 to 1897-98 in these years reports in production of sugar by types are not available.

## INCREASED WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CONT'D.

MOLASSES: Production, consumption, exports and stocks  
in Czechoslovakia, October to September 1923-24  
and 1924-25.

	1923-24	1924-25
	Short tons	Short tons
Carryover.....	12,966	2,903
Production.....	197,128	284,826
Total.....	210,094	287,729
Domestic consumption:		
For agriculture.....	51,101	65,536
For fodder stuff factories.....	9,944	9,425
For alcohol and yeast factories:	78,621	146,820
For production of polishing material and other branches of industry.....	750	529
Total.....	140,416	222,310
Export.....	66,775	60,462
Export and consumption.....	207,191	282,772
Carryover.....	2,903	4,957

Zeitschrift für die Zuckerindustrie der Cechoslovakischen Republik, Dec. 4, 1925.

SUGAR: Prices of raw centrifugal, 96 per cent polarization,  
Havana, by months, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
January .....	4.448	2.450	2.053
February .....	5.114	2.504	2.165
March .....	4.812	2.654	
April .....	4.223	2.402	
May .....	3.509	2.253	
June .....	3.011	2.305	
July .....	2.991	2.165	
August .....	3.230	2.248	
September .....	3.695	2.173	
October .....	3.865	1.801	
November .....	3.734	1.949	
December .....	3.260	1.967	
Average.....	3.658	2.239	

## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR

The total exports of raw sugar from the eight principal sugar exporting countries <sup>a/</sup> in 1924 amounted to 3,591,000 short tons as compared with the total exports of 5,735,000 short tons for the average of the years 1909-13, an increase of 2,856,000 short tons. The increase of exports to the United States and Canada alone amounted to nearly 2,000,000 short tons. In these countries the outstanding feature of the sugar trade in the post-war years is in the increased per capita consumption, while in Europe the shift in the sources of supply is the most significant.

Before the war Europe was dependent almost entirely upon the European beet sugar industry for its sugar supply. The war, however, so reduced beet sugar production that in 1919 it was only one-third of its pre-war volume. Before the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary were the principal sources of supply for Great Britain and the other European deficit producing countries. When the supplies from central Europe were shut off by the war, the cane growing countries were called upon to fill the gap in the European sugar market. As a result of this increased demand, the world's total cane sugar production, which amounted to only 11,305,000 short tons in 1913-14, increased to 14,603,000 short tons and 17,553,000 short tons in 1917-18 and 1924-25, respectively.

While the cane growing countries are still holding their gains in the world's sugar market, Europe is rapidly approaching its pre-war volume of beet sugar production. This has resulted in a heavy increase in the world's sugar supply. In 1913-14 the world's total beet and cane sugar production amounted to only 20,913,000 short tons as compared with 26,480,000 short tons in 1924-25, almost one-third of which was produced in Cuba and Java.

The Cuban sugar crop is the most important single factor in the world's sugar market. Although the Far East and South America are more or less self sufficient as regards supplies, the price of Cuban sugar affects prices even in these regions, and at times Cuba enters into direct competition with Java in India and China. Moreover, in the post-war years, sugar from Java, Peru and Brazil has been displaced in Europe by Cuban sugar to a very large extent.

From January 1 to October 3, 1925, Cuba exported 4,592,830 short tons of sugar as compared with 4,016,610 short tons during the corresponding period of 1924. A comparison of exports by countries of destination shows that most of the increase in the first nine months of last year was accounted for by heavier exports to Canada, United Kingdom and France which increased more than eighty per cent over the shipments to these countries in the corresponding months of 1924. The increase in exports to the United States was only about 48,100 short tons.

<sup>a/</sup> These countries are Cuba, Java, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Philippines, Mauritius, Peru and Brazil. After the war Czechoslovakia took the place of Austria-Hungary.



## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Exports from Cuba, calendar year 1913, average 1920-1924.

Destination	1913		Average 1920-1924	
	Exports: Short tons:	Percentage of total: Per cent	Exports: Short tons:	Percentage of total: Per cent
United States....	2,418,712:	88.3	3,382,724:	82.0
United Kingdom...	273,551:	10.0	498,634:	12.1
Canada.....	26,721:	1.0	65,954:	1.6
France.....	13,715:	.5	74,534:	1.8
Other countries..	5,750:	.2	104,782:	2.5
Total.....	2,738,449:	100.0	4,126,628:	100.0

Compiled from Comercio Exterior, Cuba.

Exports of sugar from Java in the first nine months of 1925 amounted to 1,843,418 short tons as compared with the exports of 1,771,477 short tons during the corresponding period in 1924. Shipments of British India from January to October, inclusive, showed a gain of 164,684 short tons over the exports in the same months of 1924, while exports to the United Kingdom and Egypt decreased 80,489 short tons and 51,561 tons, respectively.

SUGAR: Exports from Java and Madura, 1913, and annual 1922-1924

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1922	1923	1924
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
British India.....	682,000:	361,800:	556,800:	584,700
Japan.....	296,400:	356,800:	331,300:	365,100
Hongkong.....	234,900:	263,600:	316,800:	339,800
Straits Settlements....	102,800:	82,200:	80,200:	100,500
China.....	43,100:	33,000:	24,000:	81,900
Australia.....	36,100:	1,900:	300:	3,600
Canada.....	6,600:	13,500:	35,700:	20,100
United Kingdom.....	300:	89,800:	205,900:	110,500
Other countries.....	4,500:	380,100:	463,500:	464,400
Total.....	1,411,700:	1,582,700:	2,014,500:	2,070,600

Compiled from Statistiek van den Handel en de In-En Uitvoerrechten in Nederlanddsch-Indie - Deel II a, Java en Madoera.

The United States is by far the world's largest consumer of sugar. In 1924-25 it consumed about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the world's sugar production. Imports of sugar into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1925 amounted to 5,596,623 short tons, an increase of 874,000 short tons over the imports in 1924, and only slightly under the record year, 1922.

## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, CONT'D.

SUGAR (RAW): Imports into the United States, by countries, including shipments from Porto Rico and Hawaii, average 1910-14, annual 1923-1925, and July 1925-January 1926

Country from which imported	Year ended June 30					7 months July, 1925- Jan. 1926
	Average					
	1910-1914	1923	1924	1925		
CANE SUGAR:	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Cuba.....	1,928,229	4,020,796	3,257,632	3,858,186	1,812,178	
Philippine Islands....	116,170	276,616	315,426	382,889	246,450	
Dominican Republic....	5,152	1,740	39,095	6,396	123	
Other countries.....	144,640	67,592	152,847	89,525	12,173	
Total cane sugar.....	2,194,191	4,366,744	3,765,000	4,336,996	2,070,924	
BEET SUGAR.....	0	0	0	2,070	0	
Total cane and beet...	2,194,191	4,366,744	3,765,000	4,339,066	2,070,924	
SHIPMENTS TO U.S. FROM:						
Porto Rico	335,584	355,191	371,751	571,386	152,751	
Hawaii.....	552,739	597,539	585,694	686,171	399,707	
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,082,514	5,319,474	4,722,445	5,596,623	2,623,382	

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1914, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1923-1925, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, July 1925-January 1926.

The United States also is one of the largest exporters of refined sugar. Our export trade in refined sugar for the fiscal year 1925 amounted to 250,562 short tons, an increase of about 85 per cent over that of 1924, and about 700 percent above the average for 1910-14. Exports during the last six months of the calendar year 1925 amounted to 233,900 short tons as compared with 145,430 short tons in the first six months. In 1923 and 1924 the bulk of the export business was done in the first half of the year. A comparison of 1925 and 1924 export figures, according to the countries of destination, shows that shipments to the United Kingdom last year increased more than 200 per cent over 1924. The increase in exports to the continent of Europe was less than 5,000 tons.

## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, CONT'D.

SUGAR (REFINED): Exports from the United States, average 1910-14, annual 1923-1925, and July 1, 1925-January 31, 1926

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					7 months July, 1925 Jan. 1925
	Average					
	1910-1914	1923	1924	1925		
	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	
United Kingdom.....	a/ 18,488:	a/ 158,387:	a/ 40,190:	b/ 88,425:	122,925	
Irish Free State.....	c/ :	c/ :	c/ :	d/ 4,319:	6,412	
Spain.....	97:	1,200:	2,542:	8,320:	3	
Belgium.....	13:	9,948:	1,266:	2,434:	1,703	
Germany.....	3:	5,674:	2,124:	5,030:	5,237	
Italy.....	3:	20,977:	257:	1,321:	1,108	
France.....	1:	54,508:	19,830:	12,276:	9,021	
Norway.....	1:	23,086:	862:	11,705:	19,323	
Turkey in Europe.....	1:	9,892:	0:	560:	0	
Denmark.....	e/ :	6,135:	e/ :	1,445:	599	
Greece.....	0:	16,191:	4,445:	12,425:	5,544	
Newfoundland & Labrador.....	4,261:	1,865:	5,354:	4,941:	3,555	
Panama.....	3,346:	1,606:	1,222:	2,491:	975	
Cuba.....	831:	842:	9,010:	3,560:	529	
Other West Indies.....	3,088:	3,092:	4,492:	9,754:	2,839	
Mexico.....	1,630:	1,232:	1,582:	1,098:	1,075	
Canada.....	200:	631:	6,665:	8,769:	2,728	
Argentina.....	12:	6,810:	3,802:	16,969:	1,050	
Uruguay.....	1:	13,688:	23,638:	22,399:	20,057	
British Africa.....	263:	1,626:	1,385:	1,973:	2,493	
French Africa.....	0:	4,559:	768:	856:	956	
Other countries.....	3,254:	32,979:	6,037:	29,492:	33,071	
Total exports.....	35,493:	374,928:	135,471:	250,562:	241,253	

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1914, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1923-1925, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, July 1925-January 1926.

a/ Included Irish Free State prior to January, 1925.

b/ Includes Irish Free State for six months, July-December 1924.

c/ Included with United Kingdom prior to January 1, 1925.

d/ Six months, January-June 1925, included with the United Kingdom prior to January 1, 1925.

e/ Less than one-half of one ton.

Total imports of sugar into the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1925 amounted to 2,375,800 short tons as compared with 1,972,200 for 1924 and 1,740,500 short tons in 1923. Receipts from Java decreased from 279,100 short tons in 1923 to 100,000 short tons in 1924, and only 30,200 short tons in 1925, while imports from Cuba increased from 290,000 short tons in 1923 to 506,400 short tons in 1924 and 810,000 short tons in 1925. Imports of refined sugar from the United States last year amounted to 199,700 short tons as compared with 68,400 short tons in 1924. In December, 1925, receipts of refined sugar from the United States amounted to 10,972 short tons in striking contrast with only 88 short tons and 120 short tons in the same month of 1924 and 1923, respectively.



## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, CONT'D.

SUGAR: Imports into the United Kingdom by countries, 1913, 1923-1925

Country from which imported	Sugar, refined			
	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Germany .....	521,300	a/	a/	9,000
Austria-Hungary .....	221,800	--	--	--
Netherlands .....	200,000	91,200	191,000	267,300
Belgium .....	55,700	39,900	54,500	17,900
United States .....	400	107,600	68,400	199,700
Canada .....	b/	31,800	28,200	120,600
Czechoslovakia .....	--	124,000	246,200	217,800
Austria .....	--	0	a/	a/
Hungary .....	--	6,600	a/	a/
Other countries .....	34,000	31,300	82,600	30,000
Total refined .....	1,033,200	432,400	670,900	862,300
Reexports .....	900	17,100	6,400	2,400
Total imports for consumption .....	1,032,300	415,300	664,500	859,900
	Sugar, unrefined			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Germany .....	528,700	b/	4,300	2,200
Cuba .....	251,100	290,000	506,400	810,000
British West Indies .....	32,900	73,600	61,900	c/ 144,600
Peru .....	30,800	108,300	97,900	87,600
Mauritius and dependencies .....	22,500	249,700	141,000	93,400
British Guiana .....	20,600	36,900	d/	d/
San Domingo .....	10,500	43,400	118,600	151,800
Brazil .....	5,700	98,500	25,300	7,400
Java .....	100	279,100	100,000	30,200
Union of South Africa .....	b/	28,800	a/	a/
Other countries .....	269,400	99,800	245,900	186,300
Total unrefined .....	1,172,300	1,308,100	1,301,300	1,513,500
Reexports .....	4,300	28,500	12,500	800
Total imports for consumption .....	1,168,000	1,279,600	1,288,800	1,512,700

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign countries and British Possessions, 1917, 1924, and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1925.

a/ If any, included in "Other countries".

b/ Less than 50 short tons.

c/ Includes British Guiana and British Honduras.

d/ Included in British West Indies.

## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, CONT'D.

In the year ending March 31, 1925, imports of sugar into British India amounted to 754,100 short tons, an increase of 341,680 short tons over the imports in the preceding year and were larger than in any year since 1921-22. While there was an increase of 125,490 short tons in imports from Java in 1924-25, as compared with the preceding year, a more striking contrast was afforded by the increase in receipts from Mauritius, which amounted to 148,950 short tons as compared with only 1460 short tons in 1923-24. This sudden increase of imports was due to the reduction in the amount of the preferential on empire sugar, thereby making England a less attractive market for Mauritius than it had been before.

SUGAR: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average		1924		1925	
	1909-1913		preliminary			
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Sh. tons	Short tons
Principal exporting countries						
Austria-Hungary	3,942:	848,830:	---	---		
Belgium	7,892:	154,476:	65,563:	177,601:		
Brazil.....a/	117:	38,284:	---	37,992:		
British Guiana.....a/	6,112:	106,196:	309:	96,204:		
Cuba	656:	2,009,899:	9,048:	4,440,320:	---	b/5,560,009
Czechoslovakia	---	---	42:	734,896:		
Dominican Republic.....c/	766:	92,351:	501:	243,227:		
Dutch East Indies	3,562:	1,412,555:	3,631:	2,070,679:		
Egypt	43,020:	8,086:	48,799:	31,095:		
Fiji.....d/	386:	78,817:	133:	49,809:		
Germany	3,486:	873,161:	50,412:	418,477:	125,202:	125,868
Guadeloupe	195:	37,635:	---	29,388:		
Hungary	---	---	142:	105,923:		
Jamaica	395:	14,494:	---	38,776:		
Martinique	230:	42,555:	---	---		
Mauritius.....a/	2:	226,255:	1:	201,437:		
Netherlands	82,721:	200,490:	258,223:	293,091:	363,750:	417,007
Peru	726:	146,736:	277:	292,671:		
Philippine Islands	3,950:	179,432:	3,741:	394,436:		
Poland	---	---	123:	271,498:		
Reunion.....d/	2:	41,658:	---	47,458:		
Russia	3,744:	293,514:	---	---		
Salvador	---	2,935:	---	6,057:		
Trinidad & Tobago	522:	43,755:	945:	48,632:		
Union of South Africa	29,694:	675:	537:	9,375:		
Venezuela.....c/	285:	2,181:	23:	10,369:		

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9

PAGE -----

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Vol 12-#15  
Apr. 5, 1926





## INCREASED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, CONT'D.

SUGAR: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1925  
continued

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average		1924		1925	
	1909-1913				preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal importing countries	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Algeria.....	37,908:	--:	47,520:	5:	:	:
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	13,764:	--:	14,939:	--:	:	:
Argentina.....	51,690:	72:	7,329:	112:	:	:
Australia.....	76,233:	268:	--:	--:	:	:
Austria.....	--:	--:	112,731:	372:	:	:
British India.....	715,990:	26,611:	624,281:	6,000:	:	:
Canada.....	297,393:	820:	435,482:	43,550:	594,397:	155,161
Chile.....	34,965:	90:	37,984:	--:	:	:
China.....	343,682:	14,933:	618,019:	10,005:	:	:
Denmark.....	21,814:	22,536:	57,610:	519:	29,427:	1,490
Finland.....	50,077:	--:	74,279:	--:	122,408:	--
Formosa.....	554:	5,744:	--:	--:	:	:
France.....	186,198:	206,897:	502,494:	160,818:	356,936:	194,764
Greece.....	11,718:	--:	62,289:	--:	:	:
Hongkong.....	--:	--:	418,337:	336,631:	:	:
Italy.....	9,249:	302:	50,662:	27,201:	:	:
Japan.....	176,942:	60,204:	339,519:	127,274:	:	:
Morocco.....	61,402:	--:	83,151:	--:	:	:
New Zealand.....	62,962:a/	13,478:	70,920:	372:	:	:
Norway.....	52,326:	--:	83,837:	--:	72,930:	--
Persia.....	109,352:a/	557:	--:	--:	:	:
Portugal.....	39,631:	--:	62,155:	--:	:	:
Spain.....	45:	63:e/	41:e/	108:	:	:
Sweden.....	1,672:	1:	81,693:	1:	48,987:	--
Switzerland.....	118,201:	--:	137,037:	68:	142,231:	63
United Kingdom.....	1,853,605:	32,603:	1,946,416:	81,121:	2,372,625:	73,784
United States.....	2,122,517:	39,684:	4,137,373:	220,248:	4,466,616:	379,358
Other countries.....	432,325:	192,238:	315,681:	50,839:	:	:
Total.....	7,125,060:	7,472,071:	10,814,729:	11,114,655:	8,695,509:	6,907,504

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

The following kinds and grades have been included under the head of sugar; Brown, white candied, caramel, chancaca (Peru), crystal cube, maple, muscovado, panela. The following have been excluded: "Candy" (meaning confectionery), confectionery, glucose, grape sugar, jaggery, molasses, and sirups.

a/ Four-year average. b/ Revista Azucarera de H.A. Himely. c/ One year only.  
d/ Three-year average. e/ Six months.

## SUGAR BEET SUBSIDIES IN ENGLAND AND THE IRISH FREE STATE

An interesting example of government assistance to industry in foreign countries is that of the sugar beet subsidies in Great Britain and in the Irish Free State. The subsidy in Great Britain has been in effect since October 1, 1924, while in the Irish Free State the act has only recently become law. While the subsidies are not expected to make either Great Britain or Ireland independent of foreign supplies, it is thought that production of a respectable share of requirements is possible, and the subsidies are assisting materially in establishing the industry.

In 1924 the first year of the British subsidy the total sugar beet area in the country was 22,400 acres compared with only 3,902 acres in 1912. The area for 1925 as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture is 54,700 acres. In view of the additional factories that have been licensed for working in October 1926, it is expected that the 1926 area will be increased to nearly 100,000 acres.

The domestic production of sugar in England and Wales in 1925 amounted to the record figure of 58,000 short tons. Production has about doubled in each of the past three years. The total quantity of refined and unrefined sugar entered for home consumption into the United Kingdom in 1925 was 1,862,536 short tons, of which 755,011 tons consisted of refined sugar, 125,342 tons of unrefined and 982,183 of sugar refined in bond in the United Kingdom and later entered for consumption. Most of the imports of refined sugar come from the Netherlands, Czecho-Slovakia and the United States. Cuba supplied most of the unrefined sugar.

Under the provisions of the British act the Government subsidizes manufacturers of beet sugar as long as manufacturers pay farmers not less than \$9.55 per short ton for beets having a sugar content of fifteen and one-half per cent. When the beets have a greater or less sugar content than 15½ per cent the price paid to farmers must be increased or decreased at the rate of 6 cents per ton for each 1/10 per cent above or below 15½ as the case may be.

The amount of subsidy paid manufacturers by the Government under this arrangement depends upon the polarization of the sugar produced. Thus from October 1, 1924 to October 1, 1928, the first four years of the ten during which the subsidy remains in force, the Government subsidizes manufacturers to the extent of \$84.65 for every short ton of sugar showing a polarization exceeding 98 degrees. The subsidy decreases



## SUGAR BEET SUBSIDIES IN ENGLAND AND THE IRISH FREE STATE, CONT'D.

by stages of polarization until sugar exceeding 76 degrees but not exceeding 77 degrees is reached, for which the Government gives a bounty of only \$42.00 per short ton. For the next period of three years, i. e., from October 1, 1928 to October 1, 1931 the subsidy is reduced by one-third to \$56.44 per short ton for sugar of the highest polarization and to \$27.14 for the lowest. During the final three years, from October 1, 1931 to October 1, 1934, the subsidy will be reduced another one-third so that the amount payable by the Government will range from \$28.21 per ton to \$14.64 per ton according to the degree of polarization.

There is no question but that the Government subsidy to the sugar beet industry in Great Britain, given direct to manufacturers of sugar, and passed on indirectly to the farmer, has been a boon to arable farming in that country. The growing of sugar beets is finding favor with the farmers because under the subsidy they have a certain knowledge as to what the return from the crop will be when it is harvested. Moreover, realizing that the price to be received depends upon the sugar content of his beets the farmer is encouraged to use the latest and most scientific methods of cultivation.

## SUGAR: Acreage and production of sugar beets and production of beet sugar in England and Wales 1909-1925

Year	Sugarbeets		Sugar	
	Acreage	Production	Production	Production
		(washed and topped)		
		beets)		
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Short tons</u>
1909 .....	51			
1910 .....	506			
1911 .....	536			
1912 .....	3,902	a/ 23,493	b/	2,475
1913 .....	4,085	a/ 35,179	b/	3,694
1914 .....	2,334	a/ 13,235	b/	1,431
1915 .....	2,349	a/ 19,257	b/	2,118
1916 .....	151	factories closed		
1917 .....	275	from 1916 - 1919		
1918 .....	671			
1919 .....	386			
1920 .....	3,017	a/ 21,654	b/	2,094
1921 .....	8,333	: 73,000	b/	7,786
1922 .....	8,409	: 62,000	b/	7,852
1923 .....	16,900	: 116,900	b/	14,875
1924 .....	22,441	: 202,000	c/	26,578
1925 .....	54,750	: 504,000	c/	58,000

a/ Beets worked as reported by The British Sugarbeet Society, Ltd. b/ As reported by The British Sugarbeet Society, Ltd., c/ Willett and Gray's estimates. Official sources except as otherwise stated.

## SUGAR BEET SUBSIDIES IN ENGLAND AND THE IRISH FREE STATE, CONT'D.

The Sugar Subsidy Act recently passed by the Irish Free State Government is similar in its general terms to the act now in force in Great Britain. Consul H. M. Collins at Dublin reports that manufacturers of sugar under the Irish Free State Subsidy Act will be subsidized to the extent of \$106 per short ton during the first three years, \$98 per ton during the succeeding five years and \$96 per ton during the final two years of the ten years during which the industry is to be subsidized. Although no corroborative evidence has as yet been received by this Department, these amounts are thought to be those that will be paid on sugar showing a polarization exceeding 98 degrees.

Under the Irish Free State Act the established subsidies are applicable only to the first factory to manufacture sugar from home-grown beets, whereas under the provisions of the British Sugar Subsidy Act any factory after being approved by the Ministry of Agriculture is eligible to receive the rates of subsidy provided. Subsequent factories established in the Free State will receive such rates of subsidy as may be proscribed from time to time by the Free State Government. These rates, however, are not to exceed the rates granted to the first factory in operation. The act, says Consul Collins, is expected to result in the planting of from 5,000 to 10,000 acres of sugar beets in the Free State this year.

The Irish act further provides, according to a report received from Mr. J. C. Speaks, Assistant Trade Commissioner in London, that if at the time of the manufacture of sugar a customs duty is chargeable on the importation of sugar, the subsidy rates as specified shall be reduced by the amount of such duty. Further, wherever an excise duty is chargeable on home-produced sugar the subsidy rate as specified shall be increased by the amount of such duty. These provisions effectively assure the Irish producer of a net advantage over sugar importers.

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## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF FORMOSA

The sugar crop of Formosa in 1925-26 is placed at 558,275 short tons as compared with 532,823 short tons in 1924-25 and 215,510 short tons, the average production in 1909-10 - 1913-14, according to Chas. R. Revault, American Consul at Taihoku. When China ceded Formosa to Japan in 1895 the island was producing only about 40,000 short tons of muscovado and the sugar mills were of the most primitive type. Since then, the sugar industry, aided by the Japanese Government, has grown rapidly. The first sugar central was erected in 1900 and now they number 44, all owned by the thirteen Government aided corporations. These centrals produce over 95 per cent of the total sugar production of the Island.

There being no refinery in Formosa, practically the whole sugar output is shipped to Japan for refining. Raw sugar of low grades from the Dutch East Indies, China and the Philippines is imported each year by the Formosa sugar companies in order to keep their centrals fully employed. In 1924 low grade sugar imported into Formosa amounted to 11,834 short tons.

## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF FORMOSA, CONT'D.

About 10 per cent of the total available land in Formosa is devoted to sugar cane growing, principally in the more level districts of the western half of the Island. In 1905, the government allocated the sugar cane areas by definite districts among the sugar companies. By this arrangement, the cane growers in each district are required to dispose of their canes only to the sugar company within whose jurisdiction the plantation is situated. To safeguard the cane growers, the government requires that the sugar companies publish before planting season the price per picul which they will pay for the coming crop, thereby enabling the farmers to determine whether to plant to cane, to rice, or other crops.

From 1902 to 1924 inclusive the sugar industry of Formosa received \$24,000,000 in subsidy from the Government. A large portion of this sum has been expended in irrigation.

## SUGAR: Area and Production in Formosa.

Year	Area	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Short tons.</u>
1903-04 .....	51,756	50,157
1904-05 .....	60,601	54,596
1905-06 .....	84,269	84,255
1906-07 .....	72,817	70,413
1907-08 .....	63,800	72,226
1908-09 .....	93,557	134,846
1909-10 .....	151,986	225,142
1910-11 .....	215,897	297,795
1911-12 .....	185,201	193,556
1912-13 .....	164,737	187,552
1913-14 .....	186,560	166,196
1914-15 .....	213,135	229,801
1915-16 .....	281,116	361,518
1916-17 .....	315,031	504,897
1917-18 .....	377,103	378,661
1918-19 .....	301,496	321,594
1919-20 .....	269,094	246,049
1920-21 .....	313,032	273,587
1921-22 .....	340,789	392,192
1922-23 .....	279,838	392,160
1923-24 .....	281,770	502,456
1924-25 .....	292,160	532,823
1925-26 .....	280,818	558,275 <sup>a/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Estimate.



## THE COTTON TRADE SITUATION IN INDIA

The situation in the mills was unchanged the middle of February, although the somewhat improved demand for local piecegoods gave some cause for optimism, reports Assistant Trade Commissioner Bliss at Bombay.

Trade in immediate deliveries was not extensive, but the forward market had improved somewhat with the realization that the supply of good quality cotton was relatively scarce, especially that tenderable under the Broach and Oomra contracts. The supply of Oomra cotton was so limited that there was some fear that no trading would be allowed for July delivery.

The trade in English yarns continued to suffer from Japanese competition and reports stated that scarcely any business was being done with Manchester, while sales of Japanese yarns were the leading feature of the market. The market for local yarns continued quiet with up-country dealers restricting their purchases in anticipation of lower prices later on for low counts. The up-country demand for Japanese yarns, however, was fairly satisfactory.

Dealer's stocks of piecegoods were getting somewhat low and the outlook up to the middle of March was for a much larger business. Prices were somewhat weaker but should recover when the expected demand materialized. Manchester reported that demand from the Far East was improving. There was some revival of interest in local goods but it was not expected that this was more than a temporary condition since the possibility of selling local goods depends largely on the question of whether or not the Japanese mills resume their former policy of cutting prices freely. If the Japanese goods have reached the bottom there is some hope that local goods will continue to move in satisfactory quantity.

## SISAL CULTIVATION IN HAITI

Experimental farms in sisal cultivation in Haiti have been quite successful, according to the Monthly Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.

On the Hatte Lathan Plantation cotton was planted between the rows of sisal on some twelve acres of the plantation, and about 4,500 pounds had been picked in January. The studies of sisal in Haiti during the past year have definitely shown that sisal does extraordinarily well there, states the bulletin mentioned above. It is estimated that there are at least 100,000 acres of land in Haiti which from the location, accessibility, topography and climate are very well suited for sisal culture. Haiti's accessibility to American markets gives it a great advantage over East Africa, at present the main producer of true sisal fiber.

## HEMP PRODUCTION IN CHILE

Practically all of the hemp grown in Chile is produced in Aconcagua and Valparaiso, states Consul Deane at Valparaiso. The climate of the entire central valley is very favorable for hemp culture, and it is thought that with modern methods of cultivation and retting a very fine quality of hemp fiber could be obtained.

At present the hemp produced is dark colored and does not have the tenacity and elasticity of the imported cords and ropes. The dark color is due to the primitive and careless retting process in use, or to unexpected rains after the pulling and before the retting. The hemp is also generally pulled too ripe, with the result that the fiber obtained is coarse. Recently one of the largest hemp spinning mills has imported a trial shipment of hemp-cutting machines from the United States.

Although production for the past three years has been below that of any year from 1917 to 1921, Chile has produced more hemp fiber than its hemp manufacturers could consume, and imports have been insignificant as compared with exports. Argentina has usually taken the largest amount, but in 1924 Great Britain entered the Chilean hemp market and took over half the entire amount exported. The decreased production has been reflected in higher prices.

No figures are yet available for the crop year 1924-25 but it is estimated by the National Agricultural Society that in view of the increased amount of water available in the past year the area sown was some 10 per cent greater than for 1923-24, while favorable weather conditions caused an increase in the production per acre.

Area and production by provinces, for 1922-23 and 1923-24 according to official sources, are as follows:

Province	1923			1924		
	Area		Production	Area		Production
	Fiber		Seed	Fiber		Seed
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
Coquimbo.....	91	3,726	7,231	27	3,726	2,822
Aconcagua.....	1,428	219,799	142,638	1,455	151,456	132,651
Valparaiso.....	667	90,521	94,666	803	115,587	104,322
O'Higgins.....	37	11,684	4,409	37	11,684	4,409
Colchagua.....	-	-	-	5	309	176
Talca.....	22	4,409	1,102	32	7,936	1,499
Total.....	2,245	330,139	250,046	2,357	290,698	245,879

## INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

February, 1926

The index numbers of all agricultural exports in February stood at 88 which was lower than for any corresponding month since 1915, excepting February 1918 when the index figure stood also at 88. The steady decline in agricultural exports since the seasonal high point of 168 in October has been due to the big drop in the shipment of grains and cotton in the succeeding four months. All group indices and quantity relatives in February declined from the preceeding month, excepting dairy products and tobacco. Exports of tobacco were larger than for any corresponding month since 1915, excepting February 1919.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Exports February 1926 with comparisons with previous months. a/

Exports	:Feb. :1924	:Feb. :1925	: December : 1925	: January : 1926	: February : 1926
All commodities.....	105:	114:	139	111	88
All commodities except:	:	:	:	:	:
cotton.....	157:	120:	143	123	105
Grains and products....	117:	117:	106	85	63
Animal products.....	212:	135:	132	144	122
Dairy products and eggs	505:	328:	273	267	298
Cotton inc. cake and	:	:	:	:	:
oil.....	64:	107:	134	102	74
Fruits and vegetables :	282:	117:	342	197	195
Cotton fiber.....	67:	110:	136	102	76
Wheat inc. flour.....	117:	132:	95	63	55
Tobacco.....	130:	74:	212	144	148
Hams and bacon.....	279:	166:	139	161	128
Lard.....	253:	153:	174	194	166
	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Base: July 1909 - June 1914 - 100

See page 469 for figures on February agricultural exports, by commodities.



UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February,  
1924-1925 and 1925-1926

Article exported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1924-1925	1925-1926	1924-1925	1925-1926
<b>LIVE ANIMALS:</b>		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Cattle-		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Bulls for breeding .....	No	1	2	102	162
Cows for breeding .....	"	12	7	346	484
Other cattle .....	"	70	18	1,293	490
Poultry, live .....	lb	454	390	199	164
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</b>					
Butter .....	"	6,473	3,429	2,591	1,609
Cheese .....	"	5,558	2,702	1,403	779
Milk-					
Condensed .....	"	35,787	29,044	5,218	4,465
Evaporated .....	"	82,958	61,776	7,490	6,425
Powdered .....	"	4,551	2,341	612	494
Eggs in the shell .....	doz	14,421	15,722	4,139	4,613
<b>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>					
Beef, canned .....	lb	932	1,479	240	479
Beef and veal, fresh, total ...	"	2,084	2,015	323	341
Beef, pickled or cured .....	"	15,073	13,397	1,537	1,499
Total beef .....	"	18,089	16,891	2,100	2,319
Bacon .....	"	156,766	118,366	23,636	23,798
Canned pork .....	"	2,583	3,378	789	1,279
Pork carcasses, fresh .....	"	5,994	1,507	774	263
Hams and shoulders .....	"	183,998	142,370	31,378	32,340
Loins & other fresh pork .....	"	15,935	10,480	2,625	2,050
Pickled pork .....	"	18,445	19,715	2,386	3,273
Sides, Cumberland .....	"	17,428	16,594	2,978	3,704
Sides, Wiltshire .....	"	9,853	9,328	1,700	1,996
Total pork .....	"	411,002	321,738	66,265	68,703
Mutton and lamb .....	"	911	878	174	196
Poultry & game, fresh .....	"	1,834	1,107	568	348
Other canned meat, incl.					
canned poultry .....	"	3,703	2,470	1,093	799
Sausage, canned .....	"	2,487	2,191	655	637
Sausage, other .....	"	5,488	4,190	1,371	1,140
Sausage casings .....	"	29,120	23,182	6,079	6,163
Other meats, incl. meat ex-					
tracts and edible offal .....	"	32,566	28,159	3,054	3,026
Total meats .....	"	505,200	400,806	81,359	83,333
<b>OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:</b>					
Lard .....	"	554,074	453,390	82,736	76,706
Lard compound .....	"	5,109	12,006	735	1,702
Lard, neutral .....	"	15,215	13,799	2,573	2,605
Oleo oil .....	"	64,374	51,378	9,777	6,842
Oleo stock .....	"	8,800	5,254	1,145	707
Total stearin & fatty acids ...	"	8,580	7,434	975	995
Tallow .....	"	20,906	8,624	1,908	804
Total other animal oils,					
greases and fats .....	"	57,062	46,280	6,087	5,510
Total oils and fats .....	"	734,120	598,165	105,936	95,371

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February,  
1924-1925 and 1925-1926, continued

Article exported	Unit	July-February		Value	
		Quantity		1924-1925	
		1924-1925	1925-1926	1924-1925	1925-1926
		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Total coffee.....	lb	20,131	19,402	5,657	5,614
Cotton, 500 lb bales.....		6,524	6,304	831,036	733,248
Linters, 500 lb bales.....		109	67	4,019	2,530
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh.....	box	4,519	4,701	11,088	11,954
Apples, fresh.....	bbl	1,335	1,662	6,008	8,109
Apples, dried.....	lb	17,218	22,041	2,070	2,645
Apricots, dried.....	"	11,451	17,443	1,689	3,060
Oranges.....	box	1,382	1,165	5,359	5,992
Prunes, dried.....	lb	152,280	122,996	9,947	9,605
Raisins.....	"	69,673	113,063	5,199	8,447
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat.....	bu	160,167	39,443	242,554	61,838
Wheat flour.....	bbl	10,044	6,667	66,556	48,628
Wheat, including flour.....	bu	207,376	70,777	309,110	110,516
Corn, including cornmeal.....	"	6,099	16,604	7,704	16,391
Rye, including flour.....	"	29,666	6,550	35,911	7,327
Barley, excluding flour.....	"	19,580	23,663	21,855	21,127
Oats, including oatmeal.....	"	8,419	30,019	5,702	17,128
Buckwheat, including flour..	"	120	21	138	23
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken.....	lb	37,705	30,457	4,271	1,540
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake.....	"	455,183	439,654	9,699	8,662
Cottonseed meal.....	"	272,587	183,155	5,828	3,738
Linseed cake.....	"	442,722	413,365	10,066	9,277
Linseed meal.....	"	15,803	5,637	349	130
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	"	17,505	28,141	1,643	2,510
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	"	20,880	20,237	2,472	2,391
Sugar.....	s. ton	129	252	12,319	17,958
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	156,563	255,477	69,868	101,427
Burley.....	"	3,398	4,106	1,179	870
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn. ....	"	91,924	86,833	14,888	16,612
Dark Virginia.....	"	18,598	14,789	6,156	6,274
Md. and Ohio export.....	"	9,593	13,232	2,121	2,560
Green River (Pryor).....	"	6,164	10,115	1,230	1,935
Cigar leaf.....	"	328	622	291	432
Other leaf tobacco.....	"	20,784	5,210	5,597	1,833
Total leaf tobacco.....	"	307,352	390,384	101,330	131,993
Stems, trimmings, scraps, etc:	"	6,833	5,914	237	280
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	bu	453	427	1,893	1,724
Peas, dried.....	"	47	67	221	236
Potatoes, white.....	"	2,816	1,340	2,788	2,434
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose.....	lb	107,101	114,547	4,062	4,157
Hops.....	"	10,239	12,470	2,091	3,132
Starch, corn.....	"	146,714	150,482	4,861	5,174
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,637,360	1,358,021

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February,  
1924-1925 and 1925-1926

Article imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1924-1925	1925-1926	1924-1925	1925-1926
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	No	84	139	2,567	4,425
Horses.....	"	1	1	781	1,326
Sheep.....	"	35	50	240	362
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	3,553	5,690	1,248	2,054
Casein.....	"	10,958	10,347	786	953
Cheese.....	"	42,163	41,826	12,102	11,840
Cream.....	gal	2,825	3,218	4,143	4,777
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.....	"	4,039	5,069	629	863
Eggs and egg products-					
Eggs in shell.....	doz	549	199	151	71
Whole eggs, dried.....	lb	1,604	1,154	812	612
Whole eggs, frozen.....	"	6,634	9,564	984	1,411
Yolks, dried.....	"	3,736	5,478	805	1,334
Yolks, frozen.....	"	2,768	4,427	432	756
Egg albumen, dried.....	"	2,724	3,836	2,219	2,992
Egg albumen, frozen.....	"	468	4,088	62	512
Hides and skins, total.....	"	247,637	220,321	53,928	58,516
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	"	7,148	12,524	693	1,377
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	"	544	2,945	89	606
Pork, fresh.....	"	5,795	4,380	958	859
Silk, raw.....	"	40,761	47,309	241,079	300,440
Wool, unmanufactured, total.....	"	177,117	226,831	76,899	81,326
Honey.....	"	240	269	30	39
Sausage casings.....	"	10,189	11,926	7,273	11,939
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans.....	"	234,516	244,919	20,739	24,442
Coffee.....	"	890,790	972,108	177,135	209,769
Cotton, 478 lb bales.....	"	230	218	35,647	34,349
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	bunch	28,909	35,514	14,156	19,304
Currants.....	lb	13,006	12,069	955	785
Dates.....	"	56,127	69,881	2,562	3,226
Figs.....	"	39,150	42,327	2,355	3,141
Lemons.....	"	28,426	46,503	575	1,212
Pineapples, fresh.....	"			332	317
Raisins.....	lb	7,040	4,511	655	505
Olives.....	gal	3,944	3,064	2,757	2,097
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn.....	bu	4,094	499	3,575	552
Oats.....	"	2,973	123	1,428	47
wheat, including flour.....	"	4,949	12,826	6,737	17,659
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	lb	3,364	18,674	186	919
Cleaned.....	"	22,109	46,464	927	2,046
Flour, meal, etc.....	"	3,054	2,344	104	113
Nuts, total.....	"			22,827	20,828
Oilcake and meal.....	lb	104,839	70,382	1,757	1,280



UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February,  
1924-1925 and 1925-1926, continued

Article imported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1924-1925	1925-1926	1924-1925	1925-1926
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.
<b>OILS, VEGETABLE:</b>					
Chinese wood.....	lb	62,325	68,308	7,308	7,394
Cocoa butter.....	"	680	7	118	3
Coconut.....	"	159,971	138,715	12,519	12,215
Linseed.....	"	14,849	6,322	1,253	493
Olive, edible, total.....	"	42,708	51,420	7,279	8,939
" inedible ".....	"	16,950	32,775	1,414	2,783
Palm kernel.....	"	16,080	40,435	1,497	3,852
Palm.....	"	72,430	103,868	5,434	8,197
Peanut.....	"	2,468	2,131	279	292
Soybean.....	"	10,339	6,652	779	504
Castor beans.....	"	51,766	72,073	2,536	2,955
Copra.....	bu	208,692	242,635	9,446	12,259
Flaxseed.....	"	6,982	10,786	15,064	23,949
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	a/	a/	a/	7,398	9,671
Spices, total.....	lb	68,933	a/	11,595	10,823
Sugar, cane.....	s. ton	2,404	2,557	166,275	126,207
Tea.....	lb	71,624	80,688	20,774	23,525
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured....	"	49,539	44,806	50,129	38,554
<b>VEGETABLES:</b>					
Beans, dried.....	"	57,397	54,666	2,697	2,441
Peas, dried.....	"	24,018	15,106	1,264	697
Garlic.....	"	6,038	3,811	347	210
Onions.....	"	59,665	85,266	1,198	1,561
Potatoes, natural state.....	bu	293	3,088	325	4,359
Vegetables, canned.....	lb	65,234	83,604	3,433	4,591
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	"	73,158	95,674	7,100	6,052
<b>FIBERS, VEGETABLE:</b>					
Flax, unmanufactured.....	ton	2	3	1,432	1,972
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	"	1	2	662	675
Jute and jute butts, unmfng....	"	36	51	5,691	11,432
Kapok.....	"	6	7	2,778	3,715
Manila.....	"	48	39	10,007	11,243
Sisal and henequen.....	"	92	81	14,081	14,742
Hay.....	"	72	221	768	2,225
<b>FOREST PRODUCTS</b>					
Dyeing and tanning material.....	a/	a/	a/	4,021	4,974
Gums, resins and balsams.....	a/	a/	a/	18,270	21,398
Rubber, crude.....	lb	500,938	627,734	127,672	412,839
<b>Wood -</b>					
Boards, planks, etc.....					
Hardwood.....	M ft	44	65	2,455	3,358
Softwood.....	"	1,110	1,183	32,071	34,301
Cabinet woods, logs.....					
Mahogany.....	"	52	52	4,242	4,149
Laths.....	M	1,136	1,319	6,641	7,118
Logs & timber (ex.cab.w.).....	M ft	136	165	2,343	3,044
Philippine mahogany, sawed....	"	11	16	652	827
Poles, telegraph, etc.....	No	425	452	1,982	2,004
Pulpwood, total.....	cord	893	931	9,395	9,474
Shingles.....	M	1,700	1,609	6,153	6,476
Wood pulp, total.....	ton	1,060	996	57,672	55,394
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>1,350,768</b>	<b>1,756,367</b>

Official reports, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/Given in value only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,  
July-February, 1924-1925 and 1925-1926

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-February		February		February	
	1924-1925	1925-1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom.....	42,204	12,070	1,199	205	108	36
Irish Free State.....	a/ 57	791	8	288	4	2
Netherlands.....	21,478	5,672	152	0	62	39
Italy.....	19,115	1,708	3,956	10	13	1
Germany.....	13,395	2,424	216	8	179	12
Belgium.....	11,724	3,378	442	369	3	b/
France.....	8,613	615	533	0	0	0
Greece.....	6,757	1,982	166	0	67	14
Norway.....	1,565	617	104	0	16	35
Finland.....	1,485	1,343	0	0	14	9
Sweden.....	1,226	224	49	0	7	2
Denmark.....	1,054	659	0	0	12	8
Turkey in Europe.....	881	0	41	0	0	0
Gibraltar.....	877	1	305	0	b/	0
Poland and Danzig.....	342	27	0	0	21	0
Malta, Goro and Cyprus....	306	202	0	9	2	1
Other Europe.....	1,339	215	0	0	35	1
Total Europe.....	132,418	31,928	7,171	889	543	160
Canada.....	48,850	12,054	126	168	5	4
Cuba.....	4,083	3,660	b/	2	96	97
Panama.....	2,227	605	0	0	8	8
Brazil.....	1,762	2,662	b/	0	58	91
Mexico.....	1,183	1,831	68	178	12	20
Japan, including Chosen....	4,219	4,088	0	432	4	b/
China.....	528	1,275	b/	0	b/	42
Hongkong.....	1,530	1,442	0	0	21	10
Hwangtung.....	201	1,244	0	0	b/	0
Philippine Islands.....	1,927	2,153	0	0	25	40
Other countries.....	8,468	7,835	23	31	164	175
Total exports.....	207,376	70,777	7,387	1,700	936	647
Total imports.....	4,949	12,826	1,527	520	b/	1
Total re-exports.....	13		0		0	
Net exports.....	202,440		5,860		936	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Two months, January-February, included with United Kingdom prior to January 1, 1925. b/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from principal countries, July-February,  
1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity and country	July-February		February	
	1924-25	1925-26	1925	1926
EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat, including flour -	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States.....	207,376	70,777	11,784	4,742
Canada.....	146,525	236,729	7,901	17,789
Argentina.....	85,651	47,632	21,547	11,796
British India.....	36,444	4,468	6,384	0
Australia.....	58,594	47,161	21,670	13,492
Russia, Danube Basin & Black Sea.....	2,960	19,072	0	2,104
Total.....	537,550	425,839	69,286	49,923
Corn -				
United States.....	5,159	15,503	617	2,779
Argentina.....	128,595	102,421	4,500	7,521
Rye -				
United States.....	29,420	6,459	912	182
Russia, Danube Basin & Black Sea.....	1,920	3,775	26	0
Barley -				
United States.....	19,580	23,663	881	311
Oats -				
United States.....	4,593	23,422	392	388
Flaxseed -				
Argentina.....	24,374	37,627	2,520	7,238
IMPORTS:				
Wheat, including flour -				
United States.....	4,949	12,826	1,529	522
Flaxseed -				
United States.....	6,982	10,786	1,639	1,780

Compiled from official sources, International Crop Report of the International Institute of Agriculture, reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.



DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1924-1925 and 1925-1926

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1924-1925	1925-1926	1925	1926
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports--	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom .....	2,354:	0 :	0 :	0
Germany.....	213: a/	:	0 :	
Other Europe.....	110:	1 :	0 : a/	
Total Europe.....	2,677:	1 :	0 : a/	
Mexico.....	743:	667 :	115 :	111
Cuba.....	555:	507 :	75 :	77
Panama.....	535:	548 :	60 :	21
Haiti.....	329:	363 :	44 :	77
Other West Indies.....	600:	333 :	69 :	55
Peru.....	328:	246 :	53 :	75
Other South America.....	210:	225 :	25 :	13
Honduras.....	129:	112 :	12 :	11
Philippine Islands.....	100:	118 :	5 :	15
Other countries.....	269:	309 :	30 :	70
Total exports.....	6,473:	3,429 :	488 :	525
Imports--	:	:	:	:
Denmark b/ .....	520:	807 :	8 :	8
Netherlands.....	63:	5 :	0 :	0
United Kingdom.....	27:	691 :	0 :	16
Other Europe.....	24:	161 : a/	:	34
Total Europe.....	634:	1,664 :	8 :	58
Canada.....	1,340:	1,090 :	223 :	7
New Zealand.....	1,149:	1,731 :	132 :	360
Argentina.....	289:	1,052 :	50 :	434
Other countries.....	141:	153 :	4 :	3
Total imports.....	3,553:	5,690 :	417 :	862
CASEIN:	:	:	:	:
Imports--	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	10,338:	9,612 :	1,313 :	1,784
France.....	556:	440 :	144 :	0
Germany.....	14:	137 :	4 :	1
United Kingdom.....	2:	2 :	0 :	0
Other countries.....	48:	156 :	41 :	15
Total imports.....	10,958:	10,347 :	1,502 :	1,800
CHEESE:	:	:	:	:
Exports--	:	:	:	:
Total Europe.....	3,069:	83 :	1,499 : a/	
Mexico.....	635:	624 :	103 :	85
Cuba.....	619:	570 :	110 :	83
Panama.....	246:	273 :	24 :	35
Central America.....	183:	187 :	25 :	23
Canada.....	130:	134 :	5 :	15
Jamaica.....	141:	170 :	20 :	25
Other West Indies.....	201:	213 :	23 :	26
South America.....	83:	109 :	12 :	15

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1924-1925 and 1925-1926, continued

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1924-1925	1925-1926	1925	1926
CHEESE, CONTINUED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports, continued-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
China .....	85	183	7	5
Other countries .....	166	156	19	23
Total exports .....	5,553	2,702	1,847	335
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES				
Imports-				
Italy .....	22,687	23,169	1,836	1,427
Switzerland .....	10,440	10,520	1,382	889
France .....	3,485	3,824	586	303
Netherlands .....	2,016	2,062	241	181
Greece .....	835	566	79	121
Finland .....	363	110	0	29
Norway .....	339	310	66	58
Denmark b/ .....	275	109	36	10
United Kingdom .....	181	166	25	29
Other Europe .....	373	642	42	21
Total Europe .....	40,994	41,478	4,393	3,068
Canada .....	454	123	18	12
Argentina .....	442	61	0	7
Mexico .....	105	99	12	7
Other countries .....	168	65	2	37
Total imports .....	42,163	41,826	4,325	3,131
OLEOMARGARINE, animal and vegetable:				
Exports-				
West Indies .....	249	160	27	12
Panama .....	160	179	16	11
Netherlands .....	39	81	0	0
Central America .....	22	7	1	1
United Kingdom .....	19	a/	19	0
Mexico .....	14	37	2	6
Newfoundland & Labrador .....	a/	40	0	40
Other countries .....	48	43	11	3
Total exports .....	551	547	76	73
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Germany .....	307	79	0	2
United Kingdom .....	c/	1	0	0
France .....	136	0	0	0
Other Europe .....	194	246	12	43
Total Europe .....	857	326	12	45
Cuba .....	15,904	11,392	1,236	1,638
Philippine Islands .....	4,829	5,383	710	630
Japan, incl. Chosen .....	3,973	3,838	253	601
Hongkong .....	1,696	1,317	34	206
China .....	1,632	2,044	189	252

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1924-1925 and 1925-1926, continued

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1924-1925	1925-1926	1925	1926
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONTINUED:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Exports, continued-				
British South Africa.....	1,141	961	0	0
Mexico.....	927	737	72	79
Panama.....	901	664	76	47
Central America.....	745	728	93	72
Other countries.....	3,132	1,654	236	207
Total exports.....	35,787	29,044	2,961	3,777
MILK AND CREAM, EVAPORATED:				
Exports-				
Germany.....	31,006	16,300	1,475	a/
United Kingdom.....	c/17,815	18,896	1,967	1,685
Netherlands.....	5,860	1,287	96	0
France.....	3,073	666	542	48
Belgium.....	1,527	355	96	48
Other Europe.....	835	264	18	26
Total Europe.....	63,116	37,768	4,194	1,807
Philippine Islands.....	6,733	8,341	787	955
Peru.....	3,047	2,029	452	367
Panama.....	2,073	2,052	214	170
Mexico.....	1,606	1,647	227	113
Cuba.....	1,557	1,383	176	295
China.....	1,647	1,927	133	125
Canada.....	751	682	47	0
Java and Madura.....	332	432	50	40
Other countries.....	5,096	5,515	420	829
Total exports.....	82,953	61,776	6,700	4,701
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
Netherlands.....	1,167	371	61	0
Germany.....	1,018	200	0	1
United Kingdom.....	590	178	37	3
France.....	246	104	12	22
Italy.....	60	83	8	13
Other Europe.....	623	39	21	a/
Total Europe.....	3,704	975	139	39
Japan, incl. Chosen.....	193	233	48	60
Cuba.....	130	111	20	6
Panama.....	100	141	18	16
Mexico.....	82	80	11	6
Canada.....	71	83	27	11
Peru.....	39	74	1	6
Central America.....	33	40	3	5
China.....	19	344	1	4
Philippine Islands.....	48	41	13	8
Other countries.....	132	214	12	29
Total exports.....	4,551	2,341	293	190



DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1924-1925 and 1925-1926, continued

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1924-1925:	1925-1926:	1925	1926
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Canada .....	3,468	282	634	33
Other countries .....	53	9	a/	1
Total imports .....	3,521	291	634	34
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Canada .....	2,229	50	240	48
Other countries .....	2	3	0	0
Total imports .....	2,231	53	240	48
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED: d/				
Imports-				
Denmark b/ .....	48	4	0	0
Netherlands .....	45	22	0	22
United Kingdom .....	6	5	0	1
Other Europe .....	a/	3	0	0
Total Europe .....	99	34	0	23
Canada .....	1,154	4,741	40	278
New Zealand .....	29	574	1	2
Other countries .....	6	510	0	0
Total imports .....	1,283	5,859	41	303
EGGS, IN THE SHELL:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	dozen	dozen	dozen	dozen
United Kingdom .....	747	1,263	0	194
Other Europe .....	e/	1	e/	0
Total Europe .....	747	1,264	e/	194
Cuba .....	7,758	8,342	352	759
Mexico .....	3,306	3,033	50	92
Canada .....	1,700	1,570	1,367	1,260
Panama .....	625	814	87	118
Honduras .....	129	125	10	15
Other countries .....	156	574	29	244
Total exports .....	14,421	15,722	1,905	2,682
Imports-				
China .....	220	10	52	2
Hongkong .....	173	122	31	18
Canada .....	146	65	30	1
Other countries .....	10	2	1	e/
Total imports .....	549	199	114	21
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FROZEN OR PREPARED:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Exports-				
United Kingdom .....	10	65	0	0
Other Europe .....	16	a/	0	0
Total Europe .....	26	65	0	0

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1924-1925 and 1925-1926, continued

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1924-1925	1925-1926	1925	1926
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FROZEN OR PREPARED:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Exports, continued-				
Canada .....	82	106	5	6
Cuba .....	3	10	a/	a/
Mexico .....	3	8	a/	1
Jamaica .....	2	2	a/	a/
Other countries .....	11	13	0	12
Total exports .....	127	204	5	19
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China .....	1,492	677	34	1
United Kingdom .....	112	423	0	0
Other countries .....	a/	54	0	6
Total imports .....	1,604	1,154	34	7
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China .....	5,895	9,035	159	516
United Kingdom .....	667	479	0	0
Other countries .....	72	50	1	42
Total imports .....	6,634	9,564	160	558
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China .....	3,684	5,262	45	181
Other countries .....	52	216	0	0
Total imports .....	3,736	5,478	45	181
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China .....	2,578	4,226	118	265
Other countries .....	190	201	0	34
Total imports .....	2,768	4,427	118	299
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China .....	2,641	3,700	133	154
Other countries .....	82	136	a/	0
Total imports .....	2,724	3,836	133	154
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China .....	468	3,640	66	274
United Kingdom .....	0	375	0	0
Other countries .....	0	73	0	38
Total imports .....	468	4,088	66	312

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500 pounds. b/ Includes Faroe Islands beginning January 1, 1926.

c/ Includes Irish Free State for six months, July-Dec, 1924. d/ Includes malted milk, etc. e/ Less than 500 dozen.

CANADA: COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS IN CANADA, AVERAGE FIVE YEARS ENDING  
MARCH 1 AND ON MARCH 1, 1925 and 1926

	Five year average as at March 1	March 1, 1925	March 1, 1926.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>PORK</b>			
Fresh frozen.....	15,981,810	25,662,892	9,073,572
Fresh not frozen.....	3,352,326	2,835,636	2,882,148
Cured dry salted.....	2,667,014	2,572,720	1,378,876
Cured sweet pickled.....	10,192,366	9,569,915	7,647,761
In process of cure.....	10,266,160	12,899,571	8,844,399
Total pork.....	42,459,676	53,540,734	29,826,756
<b>BEEF</b>			
Fresh frozen.....	13,976,015	13,217,186	5,346,633
Fresh not frozen.....	4,629,936	3,665,040	5,538,859
Cured.....	336,662	218,298	224,477
In process of cure.....	195,868	308,658	171,558
Total beef.....	19,138,481	17,409,182	11,281,527
<b>VEAL</b>			
Fresh frozen.....		1,344,533	698,889
Fresh not frozen.....		105,931	140,987
Total veal.....		1,450,464	839,876
<b>MUTTON AND LAMB</b>			
Mutton and lamb frozen...	5,075,301	4,762,665	3,607,973
" " " not " ...	148,448	100,735	99,713
Total mutton and lamb...	5,223,749	4,863,400	3,707,686

Dominion Bureau of Statistics March 1, 1926.

THE COTTON SITUATION IN GUATEMALA

It is not known as yet what the planting in cotton for 1925-26 in Guatemala was but reports indicate a very much decreased area. It is expected that the crop for this season will be only a third as large as that of 1924-25. Considerable damage has been experienced by the boll weevil and grasshoppers.

The production of cotton in 1924-25 showed a considerable increase over the previous season reaching 2,194 bales of 478 pounds from 2,886 acres, according to Consul General Holland at Guatemala. Production for 1923-24 was only 125 bales, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Imports from August 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925 were small and all came from the United States. No Egyptian or Indian cotton is used in Guatemala. No cotton was burned or otherwise destroyed and no stocks were on hand on June 30, 1925 at mills, ports or elsewhere.



GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 27, 1924-25 and 1925-26

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 27, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	: July 1-March 27		: Week ending			
	: 1924-25	: 1925-26 a/	: March 6 1926	: March 13 1926	: March 20 1926	: March 27 1926
GRAINS:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
Wheat.....	158,053	41,144	414	336	720	224
Wheat flour b/c/.....	52,898	33,553	621	620	376	822
Rye.....	31,216	6,833	201	0	0	172
Corn.....	5,636	17,019	601	321	276	318
Oats.....	5,025	23,586	24	17	15	99
Barley.....	17,498	23,517	117	41	111	37
PORK:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc..						
Wiltshire sides....	202,277	158,399	2,712	860	1,456	1,672
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides...	203,679	152,786	3,931	3,826	5,635	4,432
Lard.....	606,039	509,933	17,093	12,231	14,240	14,979
Pickled pork.....	19,908	21,119	397	211	387	410

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to February 28, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ In terms of bushels of wheat. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

### HENEQUEN IN CUBA

The production of henequen is developing rapidly in the vicinity of Nuevitas, according to Consul Briggs. The henequen plants seem to grow on limestone soil spread thinly over the outcropping rocks and this soil is plentiful along the northern coast of the Province of Camaguey, particularly in the vicinity of Nuevitas.

The Nuevitas henequen mill and plantation was recently acquired by an American firm which has made preparations for expansion. The most economic unit of henequen production, under conditions existing in this vicinity is said to be a mill which will decorticate about 100 tons of fibre per month. This requires a plantation of about 1,200 acres. It has been the plan of the company mentioned above to build up one or more units of this size in Nuevitas and the additional 500 acres now being planted will about complete the first unit.

The Nuevitas henequen plant is said to be large and productive, 1,000 leaves yielding about 75 pounds of fibre. The fibre is said to be longer and to have greater tensile strength than that of the Yucatan henequen plant.

Prices of American apples in Liverpool, Wednesday March 31, and  
Wednesday March 24, 1926, and week ending April 4, 1925.

Variety and Grade	Origin	Price		
		Wednesday : March 31, 1926	Wednesday : March 24, 1926	Week ending : April 4, 1925
		Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Ben Davis, A-2 1/4.....	Virginia	4.87-5.72:	5.47-5.60:a/	5.49-6.45
A-2 1/4.....	New York	:(I) 4.38-4.87:		
A-2 1/4.....	Maine	:(I) 3.16-3.65:		6.21-7.41
Pippins, A-2 1/4.....	Virginia	7.06-7.42:	7.30-8.76:a/	8.60-11.47
A-2 1/4.....	"	:(I) 5.60-6.45:(I)	5.60-6.81:	
A-2 1/2.....	"	7.30-8.76:	8.52-9.73:	
A-2 1/2.....	"	:(I) 5.96-6.81:(I)	7.30-8.27:	
Baldwins, A-2 1/4.....	New York	4.81-4.87:	5.35-5.60:a/	5.73-8.36
A-2 1/4.....	" "	:(I) 3.41-4.38:(I)	3.41-4.38:	
A-2 1/2.....	" "	4.87-6.69:	5.60-6.08:	
A-2 1/2.....	" "	:(I) 3.41-4.20:(I)	4.38-4.87:	
Rhode Island Greenings:				
A-2 1/4.....	" "	6.08-6.57:	6.57-7.06:	
A-2 1/2.....	" "	8.03-8.39:	7.79-8.52:	
Winesaps:		Per box	Per box	Per box
Extra fancy, 163/175.....	Washington:	2.68-2.80:	2.92-3.16:b/	3.58-4.36
" " 188/smaller...	"	2.62:	2.43-3.10:	
Fancy, 163/175.....	"	2.19-2.55:	2.80-3.04:b/	3.58-4.36
" 188/smaller.....	"	2.55:	2.13-2.98:	
Yellow Newtowns:				
Extra fancy, 163/175.....	Oregon	3.65:	3.89-4.08:a/	2.87-3.94
" " 188/smaller...	"	3.41:		
Fancy, 163/175.....	"	3.04-3.28:		
" 188/smaller.....	"	3.16:		

a/ All grades. b/ All sizes. (I) Inferior Fruit.

**BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York**  
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	March 26, 1926	April 2, 1926	April 3, 1925
New York, 92 score <u>a/</u> .....	41.50	41.50	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	38.77	36.80	42.36
Berlin, 1a quality <u>a/</u> .....	39.55	<u>d/</u>	<u>b/</u>
London:			
Danish.....	41.50	41.28	45.42
Dutch, unsalted.....	41.28	41.06	<u>c/</u> 43.92
New Zealand.....	38.02	37.91	35.18
New Zealand, unsalted.....	38.02	38.24	37.74
Australian.....	37.37	37.37	34.33
Australian, unsalted.....	37.37	37.58	35.82
Argentine, unsalted.....	34.55	34.54	33.69-34.54

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ not reported at that time. c/ Nominal. d/ No report account of holidays

**EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS**  
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Mar. 24, 1926	Mar. 31, 1926	Apr. 1, 1925
<b>GERMANY:</b>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ....	Number	59,505	<u>c/</u>	53,221
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs	16.59	<u>c/</u>	12.59
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg.....	"	16.72	<u>c/</u>	18.72
<b>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</b>				
Hogs, certain markets, England....	Number	11,943	<u>c/</u>	13,990
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	14,510	<u>c/</u>	14,877
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs	22.16	<u>c/</u>	21.33
Canadian " .....	"	24.98	<u>c/</u>	26.02
Danish " .....	"	27.37	<u>c/</u>	23.25
Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>				
Mutton, frozen.....	Carcasses	74,884	70,858	
Lamb, " .....	"	131,574	64,280	
Beef, " .....	Quarters	16,168	6,865	
Beef, chilled .....	"	131,627	124,534	
<b>DENMARK:</b>				
Exports, of bacon <u>a/</u> .....	1,000 lbs.	7,548	8,118	10,100

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated. c/ No report account of holidays.



	Index		
	Page::		Page
Crop Prospects .....	436	:: Oats, production, world, 1924-25 ...	437
-----		:: Onions, exports to U.S., Egypt,	
Agricultural exports:		:: March 1926 .....	443
Index numbers, U. S. Feb. 1926 .	468	:: Potatoes, exports, Nova Scotia, 1926	443
Principal products, July-February		:: Prunes, exports, Yugoslavia,	
1925-26 .....	469	:: November-January, 1925-26 .....	442
Agricultural imports:		:: Rye:	
Principal products, July-February		:: Production, world, 1924-25 .....	437
1925-26 .....	471	:: Area, world, average 1909-13,	
Apples:		:: annual 1924-26 .....	436
Prices, Liverpool, March 31, 1926		:: Sisal, production, Haiti, 1926 .....	466
.....	442, 482	:: SUGAR:	
Production, Tasmania, 1926 .....	442	:: Beet subsidies, England, Irish	
Barley, production, world, 1924-25	437	:: Free State, 1926 .....	462
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		:: Consumption, principal European	
1926 .....	439, 483	:: countries, 1915-16 - 1924-25 ..	448
Corn, production, world, 1924-25 ..	437	:: Exports, Cuba, 1913, average	
Cotton:		:: 1920-24 .....	456
Area and production, world,		:: Exports, Java and Madura, 1913,	
1924-25, 1925-26 .....	438	:: annual 1922-24 .....	456
Future of (rain), Sudan, 1926 ..	439	:: Exports, U.S., average 1910-14,	
Situation, Guatemala, 1926 .....	430	:: annual 1923-25 .....	458
Trade Situation, India, February		:: Imports, United Kingdom, 1913,	
1926 .....	466	:: annual 1923-25 .....	459
Dairy and poultry products:		:: Imports, U.S., average 1910-14,	
Foreign trade, U.S., July-		:: annual 1923-25 .....	457
February, 1925-26 .....	474	:: Industry, Formosa, 1926 .....	464
Grains:		:: International trade, average	
Exports, principal countries,		:: 1909-13, annual 1924-25 .....	460
July-February, 1925-26 .....	474	:: International trade increased,	
Exports, U.S., July 1 - March 27,		:: 1926 .....	455
1925-26 .....	481	:: Prices, Havana, by months, 1924-26	454
Hemp, production, Chile, 1926 .....	467	:: Production, specified countries,	
Henequen, production, Cuba, 1926 ..	481	:: average 1910-14, annual 1923-26	449
Livestock:		:: Production, trend, world, 1895 -	
Conditions, Spain, 1926 .....	440	:: 1926 .....	452
Lambing prospects, England and		:: Production, world, 1924-25,	
Wales, 1926 .....	442	:: 1925-26 .....	437
Pasture shortage, New Zealand,		:: Production and consumption, in-	
1926 .....	441	:: creased, world, 1925-26 .....	444
Slaughtering prospects,		:: Wheat:	
Australia, 1926 .....	440	:: Acreage, world, average 1909-13,	
Meat:		:: annual 1924-26 .....	436
Cold storage holdings, Canada,		:: Including flour, exports U.S.,	
March 1, 1926 .....	440, 480	:: July-February, 1925-26 .....	477
Pork exports, U.S., July 1 -		:: Production, world, 1924-25 .....	437
March 27, 1925-26 .....	481	:: Wool, sales, Wellington, November-	
Pork prices, foreign markets,		:: March, 1925-26 .....	444
1926 .....	440, 480		



